[PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,609.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S MILK
OF CONDENSED
BOMBAY
BRANCH
THE PUREST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-39 P.M.				
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA ...	11000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6090	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6090	VICTORIA ...	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA*	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA ...	9506
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA ...	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles ... Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

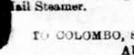
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES!	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goes	440	704	359	539	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	1909
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester..	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi.....	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 22	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 4th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 7th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie;
LIJARA	2,171	Fri. 1st Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 3rd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Be Due THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC ...	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Poyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnet ...	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich ...	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND ...	6,048	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radoslich ...	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS ...	5,990	B. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

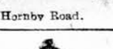
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS.....	5,990	B. Bednarz	28th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Season House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8069	8th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA ...	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA ...	6134	A. Galt	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA ...	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA ...	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA ...		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 338
Bombay to Port Said, ...	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Common Stanchioned to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Children of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principa Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA LD.

Authorized Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital.....	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Mianyang	Peking
Chaochung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penguien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Londes		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT,

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
SUBNEY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

BOMBAY RACES,—1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **100.**

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **115.**

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **122-8.**

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. **75.**

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera
Rs. **26.**

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

LOOK OUT FOR OUR

GREAT REDUCTION.

CHRISTMAS SEASON ONLY.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS	...	...	for Rs.	7
Do.	do.	SOFAS ...	... „ „	10
Do.	do.	EASY CHAIRS	... „ „	10
Do.	do.	TABLES	... „ „	10

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOHO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum asserted amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. E. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Batavia).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore,	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Bombay.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.	

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moontm of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance fro Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 7 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

THE ONE WORD DUNLOP MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?

THE ORANGE SPOT.

ROTHERHAMS

PRIZE MEDAL ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

This celebrated firm was established in 1750 and has always enjoyed the proud reputation of being the leading makers of

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

Their watches are known the World over, and have been shewn at every Horological exhibition of note during the last three centuries, with the unprecedented distinction of always gaining honors.

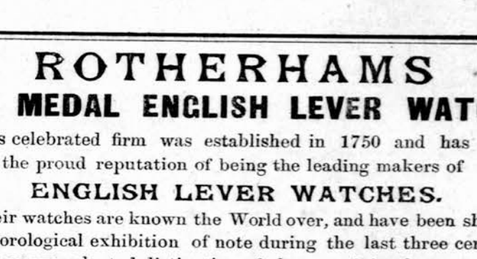
Mr. W. A. WALSGROVE, Messrs. ROTHERHAM & SONS representative, is at the present occupying Room 318, TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL, Bombay.

He has a very full range of his Firm's Samples which he invites the trade generally to inspect. Only the trade treated with.

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.



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FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, **BOMBAY.**

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-accused ailments that embitter and destroy a life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible]ueried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible]lassitude and [illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blood-gravel, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a Cure. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 54 Great Ormond Street, Holborn, London, W.C., or abbreviate of the Author for Mr. De Roos' Medical

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 4th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1908.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mr. E.P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retd., has great satisfaction in making the fact known publicly that with effect from the first of January, 1909, he will be able to recommend in the alternative a first class Life Office, the result of insuring in which will be very nearly as good for most cases as in the particular Office which Mr. Henderson, in the face of calumny of every sort, has, during the past 8 years persistently, recommended in every case for which he deemed it the best. He would warn Anglo-Indians that certain Offices are now being pushed in India by glaring falsehood, and he will shortly publish in India a circular which will vindicate the foregoing assertion. Mr. Henderson is happy to say that his opinion of a particular Office constantly recommended by him is entirely unchanged, and that he has within the last couple of days himself been accepted for a further large Policy participating in profits in that same Office. Mr. Henderson's circular will expose with chapter and verse an excellent specimen of suggestio falsi and of suppressio veri by which "one of the most trusted representatives" of a well known Scottish Life Office has recently endeavoured to poison the mind of an intending insurer against the advice furnished to him by Mr. Henderson. The Board of Directors of that Office has just been challenged by Mr. Henderson to submit that representative's letter and Mr. Henderson's comments thereon for the arbitrament of the Attorney General of England, and has thought it wise to decline that challenge. Mr. Henderson's friends will be glad to learn that he has again broken his 1907 record. His new cases (which numbered 1148 in 1907) will exceed 1400 in number. 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE in our firm, CEASES as from this date.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.
January 1st, 1909.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, January 5th, 1909, for the supply of about 28,000 tons STEAM COAL for twelve months from January to December 31st 1909.

(1) A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.
(2) Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
(3) The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(4) The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
(5) Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
(6) The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KUTCHRA GANPAT, late of Bombay, Cutchi Visa Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant.
MORIZ PFAPF, late General Manager, Messrs. Wolf and Sons, Bombay, European.
GEORGE CAMPBELL HOWIN, late a 3rd Grade Engineer in His Magesty's Mint, Bombay, European.
PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA, a widower, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant an employee of Messrs. W and A Graham and Company, Bombay.
MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MORRIS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
FRANK WILMOT WATSON, late Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda, European.
ALGERNON WARDEN, late Officiating Assistant to the Resident in charge Okhamandal District and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, Dwarka, European.
ABDUL SATTAR AWALIA SIRKAR, a Mahomedan Pilgrim, late of Saidapur.
HEERIBAI, wife of Lukhmidas Maneeklal, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LUXMIBAI, wife of Harkison Bhaichand, late of Bombay, Valand Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1908.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound
INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

NOTICE.

Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Rs. 1,000 in cash.

To be given away by the ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE during the XMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Commencing from
WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER,
ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

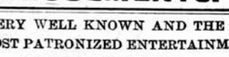
TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Blood, Bostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a new dark only removes an discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In Gleet, Whites, pain, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity in the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, rotten tubercles for rheumatism—secondary symptoms—disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every impurity matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, neglect or in fact, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION can now be procured at 2/8 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "Therapion" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazar, near Nawab Masjid, Post No. 9.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad, to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located as 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and "all lasting" work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour excursions, Towing, etc., always available powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Jak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20". Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 8, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET.—ALLBLESS LARGE HOUSE No. 4, opposite Hong Kong Bank, for Office or Residence purposes, whole or in part. Apply 1st Floor in the PREMISES.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

VISITORS TO LANOULIE will find Comfortably Furnished Rooms, with Board and Home Comforts, at Mrs. RUSSELL'S Residence on the Poona Road. Terms Moderate.

WANTED for Mission Schools, &c., in Mofussil ENGLISH LADIES, Church of England. Apply with age and references, Box No. 877, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF ANTIQUE CHINA

Which was Advertised for the 19th Ultimo and was POSTPONED,

WILL TAKE PLACE
AT THE CARPET DEPOT,
(MEDOWS STREET)
On THURSDAY, the 7th instant,
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 6	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58113	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, etc., from the 1st proxime, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

CHEAPEST SHOP FOR ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK! FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MY LOVELY TOILET KESHRANJAN.

KESHRANJAN
For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil for Bath and Toilet.
Insist always therefore upon having the genuine
KESHRANJAN.
When buying see carefully that the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.
All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.
Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Rs. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

KAVIRAJ N. N. SENS
HIMANGSU DRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.
It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.
It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.
Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.
As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being un doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
(From Lilley and Skinner.)
LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.
Inspection cordially invited.
THE STAR MART (SANJANA & Co.),
(Next to West End Watch Company),
7, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ST. GEORGE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.
WANTED.
A HEAD MASTER for the Boys' School. Must be an F. A. at least, a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary, H. S. Rs. 125 per mensem, with a large house, rent free, suitable for Boarders.
An ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the Girls' School. Must be a EUROPEAN, or EURASIAN, a Graduate, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary H. S. Rs. 100 per mensem.
Also a trained Kindergarten Mistress, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary H. S. Rs. 75 per mensem.
Address:
REVD. S. H. JOHNSTON,
St. George's Ch[illegible],
Hyderabad, [illegible]

GWALIOR STONE.
WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.
SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on Commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
86 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	...	2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ [illegible]	„ 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Arwell, 2,445 tons, Captain D C Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE French Mail steamer Villi-de-la-Crotat, 3,558 tons, Captain A Barillon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus...300 Hickman.....R I Marine
Plassy.....4412 Notley.....Transport
R I M Northbrook Comdr C B Hinley.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 1.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella.....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra.....1917 ...Kaselvara.....M M & Co
Caledonia..3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverack...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Cowrie.....3325 Daniel.....
Glenlie.....2650 Soane.....R A Willis
Goalpara.....1359 Elton.....P Gulf 4-1-09 M M & Co
Hydra.....830 Sequebod.....F F Campbell & Co
Inconstancy.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
In himere.....2426 Soeberge.....
Kilchalton.....2413 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2159 Moser.....K N & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry.....M M & Co
Linza.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Moshtari.....1109 Gore.....B & P S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin.....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London.....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Vennachar...2847 Harrison.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mackenzie	3952	Young	Malabar Coast's	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
B Devanha	4783	Hayward	Shanghai	6-1-09	P & O Co
C & R Rubenfels	2933	Probst	Hamburg	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
D & E Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Middlesborough	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwarp Hall	11-1-09	M M & Co
H Kaiser	1714	Pohlends	Z'bar	4-1-09	A S
K Dido	3127	Quinton	Hull via Karachi	10-1-09	F Muir & Co
N Falls of Moness	3450	Sheelston	Mostyn Deep	4-1-09	R A Willis
O Hardari	1563	Lorne	N F	6-1-09	B & P S N Co
P Mayori Maru	2736	Richards	Kobe	7-1-09	N Y Kaish
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	9-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Pasha	3839	Elliot	Karachi	4-1-09 T M & Co
2	Ula	3426	Hodgson	Calcutta	2-1-09 M M & Co
3	Fife	2494	Harrison	Hamburg	5-1-09 T & Co
4	Shah Nasir	2555	Revill & Jeewanjee	Jeddah	2-1-09 Tajbhoy
5	Elgin	2443	Potts	Genoa	4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6	Clydesdale	2296	Mansiin	London	3-1-09 J M & Co
8	Baron Elton	2385	Parker	N F H G M Ajam	& Co
9	Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	9-1-09 K Nixon & Co
15	Newshera	1961	Samuge	Calcutta	2-1-09 M M & Co
16	Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison	Mauritius	31-12 E Tajbhoy and Jeewanji Offside N
	Ben Nevis	2525	Lang	Baltimore	10-1-09 R A Willis H W V D
	Lhasa	950	McDiarad	Karachi	1-1-09 M M & Co H W P D
	Indrawati	813	Fakeera	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld
	Ponani	552	Shamsudin B'nager		2-1-09 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Marmora	Weston	London, Dec 11
	Arwell	Horne	Glasgow, Nov 15
	Ville-de-la-Crotat	Berillon	Marseilles, Dec16

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Baron Elton	Parker	Calcutta
	Plassy	Notley	Southampton
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Koerber	Forcsti	Trieste &c
	Beno	Stockwell	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Extra s s Banca left Suez at 6 p.m. on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a m on Wednesday the 13th January.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran	1	13	45 p.m.	3	14
Suez	1	14	30 p.m.	0	11

NOTICE.

Shipping for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Delagoa Bay, Natal, Capetown and Europe.

MARITIME GAMBLING.

Merchant Service Guild and P. P. I. Policies.

The following correspondence has transpired between the Board of Trade and the Imperial Merchant Service Guild:—

THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD,
LIVERPOOL, November 28th, 1908.

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Sir,—We learn from the press that the President of the Board of Trade has arranged to preside at a Conference to be held at the Board of Trade on Tuesday, December 15th, on the subject of P. P. I. insurances on merchant ships. It is stated that there will be a representative attendance of underwriters and shipowners, but no mention whatever is made of Captains and Officers being given a similar opportunity to express their views.

The Guild has taken a prominent part in the controversy regarding P. P. I. policies on merchant ships. We also addressed ourselves to the Board of Trade in the hope that we might have an opportunity of expressing our views should the matter be considered by a Conference or Committee appointed by the Board.

I am directed to say that the Captains and Officers, of merchant ships labour under a distinct grievance in regard to such policies, and we feel that the profession has as much—if not more—right to representation as other sections of the community.

In the case for instance of underwriters, it is to them merely a matter of business. But Captains and Officers are in a position where grievous suspicion may most unjustly fall upon them and where their certificates and future professional reputations are at stake.

We hope, therefore, that it is not the intention of the President of the Board of Trade to ignore the claims of the Captains and Officers of the merchant service for representation in this matter of P.P. I. insurance, and we trust that you will lay these views before the President for his kind consideration.—I am,

T. W. MOORE, Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, 7, WHITEHALL GARDENS.
LONDON, S. W., 5th December, 1908.

The Secretary, The Imperial Merchant Service Guild. Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the forthcoming Conference at this Office on the subject of P. P. I. Marine Insurances, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that Mr. Churchill has invited a few gentlemen, representing shipowners and underwriters, to discuss the question with him, and it is not proposed to add to the number present at this particular Conference. The Board would, however, be glad to receive any observations which the Guild may desire to offer as to the extent which the evil prevails, and the best practicable means of dealing with it.—I am ect.

WALTER J. HOWELL.

THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.
Liverpool, 9th December, 1908.

The Assistant Secretary, (Marine Department) Board of Trade.

Sir,—Replying to yours of the 5th inst. regarding the pending Conference on P.P.I. policies, at which the Board of Trade, shipowers, and underwriters will be officially represented, I am directed by the Guild to enter a strong protest against the action of the Board of Trade in declining to allow officially recognised representatives of Captains and Officers to participate in the Conference.

We are at a loss to understand why the Board have refused such a reasonable request, especially as the profession the Guild represents has a much greater stake in this matter of P.P.I. policies than either shipowners or underwriters.

For instance, only yesterday we received a letter from one of our members—a shipmaster—stating that it had been discovered that a syndicate had been formed by a number of prominent men in Cardiff, and that they had taken out P.P.I. policies on his steamer just previous to her sailing recently from a South Wales port The underwriters who had effected legal and proper insurance on the ship thereupon brought pressure to bear on the owners to discharge the whole ship's company, including the Master. Eventually the owners agreed to transfer the crew, but resolutely declined to remove the Master—which is what very few shipowners would do under the circumstances. The Board will therefore, see that the Master of a ship on which P.P.I., policies have been effected is liable to lose his position at any time, or, if he is able to retain his command, and the vessel happens to be lost, he is then brought under grave suspicion as a party to the crime of casting his ship away.

The Guild consider it most unfair for the Board of Trade to, on the one hand, state that they would be gald to receive information or suggestions from the Guild on this matter of P.P.I. policies, whilst on the other, they decline to allow the Guild to be represented at the Conference. It is hardly necessary to point out that, in such a matter, opinions can best be offered by means of mutual discussion and consideration by representatives of the different interests concerned.

Since the Board have refused participation in the Conference to a leading interest involved, the Guild do not see their way clear to offer assistance from outside when they have not received that consideration to which they feel they are justly and properly justified. We can only add that the responsibility for a solution of this question of P.P.I. policies now rests with those who will form the Conference, and the Guild must continue to agitate and use all the influence at its command in order that the evils connected with such policies are entirely eradicated.—I am, &c.,

T. W. MOORE, Secretary

THE Liberal Unionist organisations throughout the Midlands have received a request from headquarters in London to send in a return of the probable results of contest in the various constituencies. This step is usually taken when a general election is thought to be imminent.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly appreciated and cherished luxury for the Toilet. Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition Delicately Perfumed Unrivalled Cleansing and Purifying.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.

DE WET—Dec. 9, at Coombeside, Plympton, Devon, the wife of Lieut. T. Cloff de Wet, R. N, of a son.

DENSION—Dec. 12, at 62 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W the wife of Bertram, Denison, lieutenant King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf, of a daughter.

HARMER—Dec. 8, at 59 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Mrs. D'Oyly Harmer, of a son.

HAIG—Dec. 8, at 2 Panics Gardens, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Major A. E. Haig, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—CABLE—Dec. 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Sir Lionel Cecil William Alexander, Bart., 2nd Grenadier Guards, to Nooroux Weston, daughter of Sir Ernest Cable, Sheriff of Calcutta.

BROWN—ARMSTRONG—Dec. 8, at St. Matthew-Church, Ipswich, Walter Russell Brown, of his Majesty's China Consular Service, to Helen Maude Armstrong, daughter of Mrs. Armstrong, of Ipswich.

FARQUHAR—SLADEN—Dec. 9, at St. Mary's Church, Sandbach, William Alexander Farquhar, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Farquhar, late 24th Regt., Park Place, Wickham, to Ethel St. John, daughter of the late Joseph Sladen, Esq., B. C. S.

GLANVILLE—BLATCHFORD—Dec. 15, at St. Nicholas Church, Sidmouth, Devon, Percy Greville Glanville, lieutenant Royal Indian Marine, eldest son of the Rev. Owen Fanshawe Glanville, to Edith Isabel Blatchford, of Monaco, Sidmouth,

JARDINE—HARGREAVES—BROWN—Dec, 15, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Major J. B. Jardine, D.S.O., 5th Lancers, to Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Hargreaves-Brown, Bart.

MANDER—SEALY-ALLIN—Dec. 12, at St. Mary's Collgiate Church, Youghal, Capt. D'Arcy Mander, 2nd batt, Durham Light Inf., to Esme, daughter of the late S. Sealy-Allin.

SWORD—ALEXANDER—Dec. 8, St Peter's Eaton Square, Donald C. Desmistoun Sword, Scottish Rifles, to Eileen Eedith Caledon, daughter of the late Sir William Alexander. Bart.

WARD-JACKSON—WILSON—Dec. 10, at St Cuthbert's Church, Victoria Park, Manchester Ralph Stapleton Ward-Jackson, late of the 11th Hussars, to Mary Isabel daughter of Alexander Wilson, F. R. C, S.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Dec. 11, at Hastings, William Cocks Allen, late captain, 20th Regt., aged 58.

BEAUFORT—Dec. 13, at 18 Piccadilly, William Morris Beaufort Bengal Civil Service (retired), and Barrister-at-law, son of the late Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., aged 85.

CAMERON—Dec. 10, at 41 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, aged 67.

MAYLOR—Dec. 10, at The Grange, Hanley Swan, Worcestershire, William Maylor, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E, aged 80.

RAY—Dec. 12 at Eastbourne, Surg-Gen. George Hutchinson Ray, late Bengal Army, aged 85.

ROBERTSON—Dec. 10, at The Old Hollies, Teddington, William Wybrow Robertson, late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 77.

TROTTER—Dec. 12, at Colinton, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, wife of Col. John Monbray Trotter, and daughter of the late Ralph second Baron Dunfermline

WARMINGTON—Dec. 12, at 2 Pembridge Square, W., Sir Cornelius Marshall Warmington, Bart., K.C., Bencher of the Middle Temple, aged 66.

WIGGINGTON—Dec. 13, at 77 Woolstone Road, Forest Hill, S.E., Joseph Rowley, son of the late Col. W. Wiggington, F.R.I.B.A., aged 43.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BARTHOLOMEW—Dec. 17. At Surbiton, the wife of Captain W. H. Bartholomew, Royal Field Artillery, of a son.

KENNAWAY—Dec. 25, At Gurdaspur, the wife of F. W. Kennaway, I.C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

PARSONS—Dec. 21, At Delhi, Agnes Charlotte, relict of the late E. W. Parsons, Collector of Customs, Salt Revenue Dept., aged 75.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bank holiday; New Year's holidays.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.
Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 7th, Full Moon, 7h. 42'7m. p.m.; Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41'3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41'8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8'4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6'7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, January 4.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Children's Annual Christmas Tree, St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Mazagon Road, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

Tuesday, January 5.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Wednesday, January 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Farewell Entertainment to the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby, University Hall. 5-40 p.m. Reception to Professor Lees-Smith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Thursday, January 7.—Bombay High Court reopens after the Christmas vacation. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 2-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt the Kennels. Bind Press Company, 10 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.

Friday, January 8.—Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 17m.

Meeting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

the officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music this evening under the direction of Mr A W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille.....Barbe Bleue.....Souseau
Overture.....Merry Monarch.....Herald
Long.....Ander Weser.....Ressel
Gavotte.....Les Cloches te S U Malo..Rimmer
Selection.....The Season Plums.....Retford
Valse.....The Gondoliers.....Bucalossi
Polka.....Fiorella.....Levey

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 this evening:—

March.....Nibelungen.....Wagner
Overture.....The Merry Monarch.....Herold
Selection.....See-See.....Jones
Valse.....San Sebastian.....Dodswell
Berceuse.....Inande tu Chantes.....Gonnod
Egyptian Ballet.....Cleopatra.....Luigone

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Col. Westrase-Banbury and officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, between 5 and 7 p.m. (S. T.) to-day:—

March.....State Trumpeters.....Brown
Idyll.....Bells on the Water.....Watson
Bell Polka...Big Ben.....D'Albert
Valse.....Venuson Earth.....Imiche
Selection...Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
Polonaise...Life for the Czar.....Chioka
Fantasia.....Scotch Medley.....Cavalini

PIPE MUSIC.

March.....Scotland the Brave.
March.....Campbells are coming.
Strathspey.....Miss Drummond of Perth.
Reel.....Jackey Latin.
March.....Bank's O'Allan Water.
March.....Miss Forbes' farewell to Banff.
Strathspey.....Munlochy Brig.
Reel.....Christmas Carousing.
March.....Isle O'skye Local Militia.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT GOAN.—Mr. Anthony de Souza, whose untimely death was reported in the "Bombay Gazette" of Tuesday, was a useful and highly valued member of the Bombay East Indian Community, to which the death of a true hearted patriot and able writer cannot but prove a distinct loss. The deceased was for nearly 20 years a teacher in St. John's School, Dadar. Here he was in charge of the higher classes, including the Matriculation Standard. He worked there with singular zeal and ability and success, the more so as he considered the future of the pupils, most of whom came of his own community, depended upon the efficiency of that institution. His was a labour of love, but the needs of his family compelled him to resign his appointment. On severing his connection with the above Institute, the teachers and pupils marked their appreciation of his worth and service to them by honouring him with an address and presenting him with some token of their love and regard. But it was as a brilliant and facile writer that he was particularly serviceable to the community, whose interests he had so much at heart. Whenever the welfare of his people was concerned, he did not spare himself in their cause. Besides writing to newspapers, he was the author of a well-known pamphlet, "The Right of Patronage, &c.," which was an examination of the drawbacks and shortcomings of the Portuguese Royal Patronage over British subjects in British India and its effects on the people. His able defence of the European clergy against the attack of Dr. Pires was favourably commented on by the "Catholic Examiner" and elsewhere. Mr. De Souza was well informed on the ecclesiastical or religious history of India, and whenever the labours of the European clergy were ignored or belittled he came forward to vindicate the cause of truth. Yet in the matter of education he strenuously held to the opinion that all Catholic children should be accorded a fair and generous treatment in Catholic schools and that distinctions of race or colour should never exist in the one fold of Christ. He was educated in St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

DEATH OF A PARSI MERCHANT OF LONDON.

The death is announced, at the age of 76, of Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee, senior partner in the firm of Dadabhoy and Co., which took place at Bombay, on the 27th ultimo. The firm, whose destinies he had guided for nearly half a century with conspicuous ability, dates its existence from the early sixties and owes its foundation, rise and present position to the deceased gentleman. He began life as a boy compositor in the "Bombay Gazette" printing press and worked his way up to the editorial chair of a Parsi newspaper—the "Samachar Darpan." After serving as a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Jehangir Framjee Jassawalla and Co. he accepted in 1860 a clerkship in the London firm of Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee and Sons, in which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was then a partner. He continued there for about three years in the service of his employers and having got sufficient insight into mercantile affairs, he started business in a small way, in partnership with another Parsi gentleman, in the City of Liverpool under the style of Dadabhoy, Shroff and Co. From Liverpool he transferred, within a few years, the scene of his operations to London, and in 1870, he opened a corresponding branch in Bombay, naming it Cowasjee Bros., after his second brother Mr. Cowasjee, whom he joined with him as a partner. In view of the steady growth of business a third branch was established at Aden in 1872. Three off-shoots of the Aden branch—those at Hodeida, Massowa and Berbera,—soon came into existence. A branch was established at Trieste in 1878. In 1880 Mr. Roostam was told off to New York to open a branch of the now rapidly developing mercantile house, in the New World leaving the Aden firm in charge of the youngest of the brothers, Mr. Pestonjee, who, in 1892, was deputed to Madagascar, which was then under the rule of the Hova dynasty, to obtain a business footing in that remote and uncivilised island. This he accomplished within a short period. Both here, as well as at New York, and subsequently at Cairo, Messrs. Dadabhoy's was the first Parsi, if not the first Indian, firm, established in those ports. Both Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Roostam had the honour of representing the Aden Chamber of Commerce at the International Meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Mr. Dadabhoy represented it at the London Meeting held in 1909, and Mr. Roostam at the Montreal meeting held in 1903. The respect and esteem in which Mr. Dadabhoy was held by Parsi settlers and visitors in London was well deserved. It was only in November last that Mr. Dadabhoy returned to India, after nearly half-a-century's residence in England to pass the evening of his life in his native land. For the last three years he had been staying at Baden-Baden for the sake of his health. He had much benefited by the change and it was hardly expected that he would pass away

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your columns, to make an appeal to yours readers on behalf of the above Society, which is the officially recognised organisation of the Church of England, as is evidenced by the fact that the King is Patron, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Presidents, and all the Bishops of the English and Welsh Dioceses are Vice-Presidents.

It is admitted that there is no more Christ-like work than that in which the Society is engaged, viz., the rescue and care of outcast and destitute children of our Mother Country, and there is no doubt that the question is one of the most burning social problems of the present day. What would become of these poor little human derelicts it is hard to say, but it requires no great imagination to realise that were it not for such societies as ours, stretching forth a saving hand and rescuing them from lives of sin and misery, they would in most cases go to swell the ranks of poverty and crime.

The splendid result of the Society's operations may be gathered from the fact that over 14,000 children have been received under its care since its establishment, the majority of whom are now God-fearing, self-supporting and self respecting men and women, and a living witness to the efficacy of its work.

At present the Society's family consists of more than 3,900 boys and girls who are being fed, clothed and cared for in the 105 Homes or boarded out in the country with respectable foster-parents. Then there is the Emigration Branch, which is principally utilized for those children whom it is absolutely necessary to separate as far as possible from their unworthy and disreputable parents in order that all the loving care and attention which has been bestowed on them should not be wasted.

For the maintenance and extension of our work, funds are urgently needed, particularly during the winter months, when applications are more pressing, and it is with this object in view that I am appealing to your readers to shew their interest and practical sympathy. Gifts both in money and kind are most acceptable, and would be gratefully received at the address given below. Unfortunately at the present time, there is a serious overdraft on the General Fund, amounting to more than £9,000, which is seriously hampering us, and if the Society's work is not to be curtailed, it is most necessary that the deficit should be extinguished with the least possible delay. Notwithstanding the large number of cases already accepted there still remains in our large cities and towns many little "waifs and strays" who should be rescued from lives of sin and degradation, and given a chance in life.

Subscriptions and donations, however small, are earnestly solicited and will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by, Yours, &c.,

E. de M. RUDOLF.

Savoy Street, London, W. C., England.

DUSTLESS ROADS FOR MOTOR-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The longing desire by motorists for the above has now been accomplished by the invention, which is being patented, by Claude Young Payne, retired mechanic of Sangor, C. P., India, and called by him the "Tubular floor and iron metal road plate.' The chief point of its utility and advantages are dustless, almost everlasting, always level (and as it cannot be cut up like a stone metal) road needing no repairs, no watering to keep down dust, no puddling after rains, no skidding of motor-car wheels, in short, a substantial and perfect road for motor-cars and road trains, easily constructed and fixed by any ordinary workman. With this invention a pathway for motor-cars and road trains can be laid down without the least difficulty over any existing road. There are also cross-overs designed for meeting at junctions of roads. Temporary roads too can be laid down from village to village on the top of any "katcha" existing pathways and can be used at once, or removed as easily and quickly as laid down, any ordinary workman being able to connect and fasten these plates and thus construct the pathway desired.

The tubular floor plate which really makes the road when used for railway wagons or vehicles carrying heavy loads, will never sag or bend by rough usage or needs no central support, wooden protection bars or frame to cover it, will bear rough material such cast iron, stone blocks, &c, being dopped on it without damaging it, and will need no change of plates for years. The attached letter is a proof that the patent is accepted.—Yours, &c.,

A. S. GOUR.

Copy of letter No. 4362 P.

Government of India—Department of Commerce and Industry (Inventions and Designs).

From—H. G. Graves, Esquire, Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, To.—Mr. C. Y. Payne.

Calcutta, 9th December. 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 250, F, dated the 25th November 1908, in which you request me to recommend for the use of the Government your invention bearing Register No. 377 of 1908 for floor and plates called tubular floor and iron metal road plate.

2. In reply I have to inform you that this office cannot help you, but that it is open to you to approach any road or other authorities in this matter.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. G. GRAEVS,
Patents Secretary.

The drawings and specifictions have been shown and explained to me and after careful examination I consider the invention to be a good and useful one, which certainly deserves to be brought to the notice of motorists, the general public, road authorities and all interested in locomotion. I shall be greatly obliged if you could very kindly give this invention due publication, for by doing so I have no doubt you will very kindly help in the understanding of its utility by the public.

A. S. GOUR,
L.L.M., M.A., L.L.I., D.C.L.,
Saugor, C. P.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES

15, Rue de l'Universite Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 DECEMBRE 1908.

I. — Levolution de l'artillerie et ses consequences. par M le general H. Langlois.
II. — La Jeune fille bien elevee, deuxieme partie, par M. Rene Boylesve.
III. — Bismarck et la formation de l'empire allemand a versailles, par M. Henri Welschinger, de l'Academie des Sciences morales.
IV. — Le Roman de claude fauriel et de mary Clark—Lettres D'Amour de 1822 A 1848.—II. 1824 1826.
V. — L'Europe et la Crise Balkanique, par M Rene Pinon.
VI. — L'Oeuvre de la Conference de berlin sur la Propriete Litteraire et Artistique, par H Louis Delgons.
VII. —Poesies.—Amours Florentines, par M. Jean Aicard.
VIII. —Revue Dramatique.—Les Veinqueurs, an Whanlow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Vide Winslow's Soothing Syrup in the Medical Opinions everywhere.
IX. — Revues Etrangeres.—Une Femme Poete Anglaise: Christina Rossetti. par M. T. de Wyzewa.
X. — Les Livres d'Etrennes, par M. Joseph Bertrand.
XI. —Chronique de la Quinzaine Litteraire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie Francaise.
XII. —Bibliographie.

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THE FASCINATING SHOW-ROOMS AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' HATS, HAND BAG. PURSES, SETS COMBS, GAMES, HANDKERCHIEF, NECKLACES, BELTS, &c.

THE GRAND
XMAS BRAN PIE
WILL BE OPEN
From MONDAY, 21st Dec., 1908,
Annas 12 and Rs. 1-8 a dip.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS,
3RD JANUARY 1909.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Tours in F.
Hymns.—74, 175, 322.
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Tours in F.
Hymns.—179, 165, 63.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—316, 553, 73, 72, 73, 288.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
Hymns.—289, 165, 74.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

6 p. m.—Holy Eucharist. Wednesday Jan. 6.
8 a. m.—The Feast of the Epiphamy.
5-30 p. m.—Friday Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.—Daily Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—100.
Hymns.—483, 11, 477.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—Uninted Service.
(St. Andrew's Church,)
5-30 p. m.—Fellowship Association.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. J. M. Mac Lean B. D. Maden.
Hymns.—581, 312.
Psalm.—90.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.
Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a.m.—S. T. Devotional Meeting.
6-30 p.m.—S. T. Sermon by Mr. Barrell.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
New Year's Day.

English Service:—
8 a. m. - Holy Communion.
Collection for the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society.
Marathi Service:—
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay
3rd January 1909.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

11 p. m.—Thursday, Watch Night Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
Annual Covenant Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Annual Covenant Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Vide Winslow's Soothing Syrup in the Medical Opinions everywhere.

WAS DELIR

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA LOANS BILL.

In the House of Commons on Friday, December 11th.—This Bill was read the third times.

LIVERPOOL AND HONG KONG MAIL SERVICE.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Pease, the contract, dated October 12th 1908, between his Majesty's Postmaster-General and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the conveyance of mails between Liverpool and Hong Kong was approved.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.—VISCOUNT MORLEY'S STATEMENT POSTPONED.

On Monday, December 14th, Mr. Mackarness asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the financial and constitutional responsibility of this House for the Government of India, he will allow the House to be made acquainted with the main features of the legislation to be proposed by his Majesty's Government for the better administration of that country.

Mr. Asquith: In view of the indisposition of my noble friend the Secretary of State for India, I regret to say that his statement in the House of Lords with reference to the Government of India cannot be delivered to-day. I hope, though I cannot at present say for certain, that it may be made on some day this week, probably on Thursday. Immediately after the statement has been made a despatch giving a full explanation of all the circumstances will be circulated to members of both Houses. I will undertake that a similar statement shall be wade in this House on the same night, (Cheers).

Mr. A. Chamberlain: Will there be an opportunity for discussion in this House?

Mr. Asquith: No, sir; not on that night.

Mr. A. Chamberlain: Then the discussion will take place in the other House only?

Mr. Asquith: So far as I understand, there is not going to be any discussion in the other House.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is it not possible for the papers to be circulated before the statement is made? Is there any reason against it?

Mr. Asquith: I think that the statement had better be made first.

SUMMARY JUSTICE IN INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the penal provisions of the new Sedition Bill passed by the Government of India and the strong feeling that such provisions were a serious infringement of the constitutional rights of British subjects, this House might be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on this measure before it was put into operation.

Mr. Asquith: The Bill to which the hon. member refers is not a Sedition Bill, but a Bill for dealing with murderous outrages and kindred offences. It has been passed and is now in operation.

Mr. MacNeill: Is not the right hon. gentleman aware that the effect of putting into operation of coercive measures of this kind before remedial measures is calculated to excite to outrage?

Mr. Asquith: That is a matter of opinion.

In answer to questions from Mr. Mackarness and Mr. Herbert, in reference to the Summary Justice Bill,

Mr. Buchanan said: The Bill was passed at a meeting of the Governor-General's Legislative Council on Friday last. The Secretary of State had already sanctioned its introduction. All Acts of the Legislative Council become law at once, but are subject to disallowance by the Crown on the advice of the Secretary of State. It will at once be laid upon the table of the House. Meanwhile perhaps hon. members will excuse me from giving an answer to their questions in detail. The Act deals with murderous outrages and kindred offences and not with sedition.

NATIVES OF INDIA AND ENGLISH WIVES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a matrimonial dispute between a native of India, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, and his English wife; and whether any and, if so, what steps can be taken to warn English women of the risk they run in marrying natives of India, whose law in this behalf is of a personal and not of a territorial character, and who are not by such marriage in Britain debarred from marrying other wives in India.

Mr. Buchanan: The case has been reported in the newspapers. The Secretary of State does not think any exceptional action of the kind suggested is called for.

Mr. Rees: Should not something be done for the protection of English women deceived in this way?

Mr Buchanan: I think sufficient publicity has already been given to the danger they incur.

Mr. Mackarness: Is not this the first case of the kind which has ever occurred in our Courts?

Mr. Buchanan: I do not know.

Mr. Rees: Have not the cases been numerous though they have not come into court? (Hear, hear.)

No answer was returned.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

On Tuesday, December 15th Mr. Shackleton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have decided to take any action as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the hours of labour and other conditions of factory life in India; and will the recommendations of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee, on the same subject, be also taken into consideration by the Government of India.

Mr. Buchanan, in a written reply, says that the Government of India are awaiting the opinions of the local Governments, to whom the report of the Commission has been referred, before deciding as to the action to be taken on the recommendation contained therein. The recommendations of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee will undoubtedly be considered in connection with the Commission's report.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the professors of the Medical College, and the physicians and surgeons at the General Hospital, Madras, are military officers attached to the Indian Medical Service and lent to the civil authorities; whether medical gentlemen outside the ranks of this service are debarred from filling those posts, and are allowed to serve only in subordinate ranks; whether he is aware of the discontent among members of the subordinate service owing to their being shut off from the higher appointments for want of a commission in the Army; and whether he proposes to make any recommendations to the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. Kettle also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the difficulties in the path of capable Indians desirous of presenting themselves at the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service held in England, and of the disadvantages under which they are placed as compared with the people of this country; and what steps he proposes to take in order to remove these disabilities from the people of India, and to afford them reasonable opportunities for rising in the medical service of their country.

Mr. Buchanan said: The professors of the Medical College and the physicians and surgeons of the General Hospital, Madras, are at present officers of the Indian Medical Service, which is recruited for both military and civil duty. Medical officers outside that service are not shut off from higher appointments, although in practice they seldom attain the highest posts. The Secretary of State does not consider the present condition of the matter to be satisfactory, and is in communication with the Government of India as to the desirability of promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India and of extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India.

Mr. Kettle: Is it a fact that at present Indian gentlemen who wish to join the Indian Medical Service have to come to London for the examination?

Mr. Buchanan: If they intend to join the Indian Medical Service the candidates have all got to come to this country for their examination.

Mr. Kettle asked whether the Secretary for India would include some reform in regard to this matter in the general scheme of Indian reforms.

Mr. Buchanan: I have no doubt that is included in the inquiries of the Secretary of State.

THE REFORMS AND THE UNREST.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the grave news coming from India, and in view of the importance of giving encouragement to well-affected subjects of the King in India, he would allow to be made known without delay what measures were to be proposed for reform of government in that country.

Mr. Asquith: My hon. friend may be assured that the statement will be made at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Mackarness: Before the House rises?

Mr. Asquith: Oh, yes. Before the House rises for the session.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary for India whether he had received any information in regard to the arrests of Aswini Kumar Dutt and Krishna Kumar Mitra, and whether the arrests had been made under the ordinary law, or under the new Act passed the other day.

Mr. Buchanan said the two individuals about whom the hon. gentleman inquired had been arrested under Regulation 3 of the Act of 1818.

Mr. Mackarness asked whether there had been nine arrests.

Mr. Buchanan: Yes, nine in all; but the hon. member's question was in reference to two persons.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked if there was any connection between the arrests on the eve of the day when the statement was to be made by the Secretary of State and the statement itself, and if the Government at home advised the arrests.

Mr. Buchanan said No, and he was sure that nobody deplored more than the Secretary of State that it had been necessary to put the regulation in force at the moment.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked if there were any circumstances that required the regulation to be enforced at the moment, other than had existed for some time.

Mr. Buchanan said it was only under great pressure and upon serious representations made by the Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal, and after very careful investigation by the Government of India of the evidence against these individuals that it was decided to take action. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Cotton asked was it a fact that this extraordinary action——(Cries of "Order.") He was quite in order; it was extraordinary action—out of the common—this extraordinary action, the arrest of these individuals, was taken because there was no evidence to proceed against them in a criminal court.

Mr. Rees asked whether a regulation similar to this existed and was enforced in all the Native States in India, and whether similar power existed in respect to the East Africa Protectorate.

The Speaker: Hon. members should give notice of questions that require research. (Laughter.)

Dr. Rutherford asked were these gentlemen to be deported without trial.

Mr. Buchanan said they would be dealt with under the terms of the regulation.

Dr. Rutherford: In the circumstances, does the right hon. gentleman think such action is calculated to allay the unrest in India. (Oh, oh.)

Sir H. Cotton asked had not certain of these gentlemen been proceeded against in a criminal court and acquitted of the charges brought against them?

Mr. Buchanan could not answer that question

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the right hon. gentleman if he could in general terms say what was the section referred to.

Mr. Buchanan said Regulation 3 of the Act of 1818, a copy of which could be seen in the library, empowered the Government to made arrest, if it was considered necessary, for the security of the British dominions from internal commotion, to take such action.

The Speaker interposed and said further question should not be put without notice.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

On Wednesday, Decemeer 16th Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Whether he could give the House any information regarding the progress of the Baghdad Railway?

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who answered the question, said: No further progress has been made with the construction of the railway since the last questions were answered in the House.

Mr. Rees: Does the hon. gentleman know whether the Young Turks, under the new Constitution have accepted the exceedingly onerous contrast with regard to the kilometric guarantee of this undertaking?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I have no information on that subject.

INSECURITY ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in view of the frequency of raids and dacoities committed in British districts on the North-West Frontier of the Punjab by independent tribesmen who are in possession of modern European firearms, and resulting in loss of life and property, and in the abduction of women, whose husbands are unable to defend them because of the prohibition of firearms by the Government of India, he can inform the House what steps have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to remove the feeling of insecurity that prevails in that province.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India have under consideration the question of what improvements are required in the existing system of protecting the British districts adjoining the administrative border against tribal raids. The issue of arms to villages exposed to attack has been sanctioned in certain cases where it seemed necessary.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there exist any reasons for not giving effect to the recommendation in the report of the Departmental Committee on Cables, issued in 1900, for instituting a system of deferred messages to and from India at reduced rates; if so, would he state them; and if not, would the India Office be moved to take immediate steps to bring it about.

Mr. Buchanan: The introduction of a system of deferred messages to and from India at reduced rates rests with the telegraph companies that transmit the Indian traffic. The Secretary of State will refer the question of introduction to the boards of the companies concerned for their consideration.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What was the amount earned in 1907-1903 by the Joint Purse, and what are the standard earnings which will automatically bring down the Indian telegraph rate to 1s. 6d. per word.

Mr. Buchanan: The amount earned by the Cis-India Joint Purse partners on traffic between Europe and India during 1907-1908 was £363,531 3s. 7d. There is no standard of revenue, the earning of which would automatically bring down the Indian telegraph rate to 1s. 6d. per word.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS IN PRISON.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the number of editors of newspapers and other journalists in India who are at present undergoing sentences of imprisonment or transportation; and how many Indian newspapers have been suppressed or temporarily suspended.

Mr. Buchanan: I hope early next session to present a return, on the motion of the hon. member for Nottingham, showing the prosecutions for seditious speeches and writings in India since Jan. 1st, 1907. According to the reports received by the Secretary of State, the Newspapers Act of 1906 has been put into force against one newspaper, while proceedings in the case of another are pending.

Mr. Rees asked whether the return, if granted, would give the caste of the offender in each case?

Mr. Buchanan said he did not think so.

Mr. Rees asked whether the hon. gentleman would arrange for that being done, in order that the nature and character of this opposition might be shown. (Ironical laughter.)

THE SENTENCE ON BABU RAM.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the sessions judge at Allahabad has sentenced Babu Ram, the youthful editor of the newspaper called "Swarajya" to seven years' transportation on three separate charges of sedition, and, if so, what was the nature of the offences which were so punished; and what previous convictions, if any, stood on record against the prisoner.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; the sentence run concurrently. The charges against the accused were brought under Section 124a of the Indian Penal Code, and had reference to several articles published in the newspaper mentioned; it is not known whether there were any previous convictions.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister if he would say when, in view of the blocking motions placed on the paper regarding the unrest in India he would take the long promised steps to prevent the House from being deprived of its constitutional right freely to discuss all matters of urgent national and imperial purport.

Mr. Rees: Before the right hon. gentleman answers, may I ask him whether he is satisfied that the House, as distinct from the small fraction of its members, desire to discuss these matters? (Ministerial ironical laughter and opposition cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: As I have frequently stated, I am prepared, if there is satisfactory evidence of general consent, to ask the House to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee over which I presided. But no such evidence is so far forthcoming.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether his Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of suspending the further operation of the Summary Jurisdiction Act until the reform scheme had been proclaimed and passed into law.

Mr. Buchanan, who replied, said: As I explained in reply to a question on Monday, the Act in question is already in force. The Secretary of State does not think it desirable to take the peculiar action suggested by the hon. member.

Mr. Rees: Hear, hear. (Laughter.)

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMITTEE.

In reply to Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, who asked whether he could now give the House the terms of reference of the International Opium Commission which is to meet in Shanghai in February next.

Sir Edward Grey states: The United States Government have communicated to us the terms of their instruction to their delegates. These instructions are as follows:—"1. To devise means to limit the use of opium in the possessions of this country. 2. To ascertain the best means of suppressing opium traffic, if such now exists among the nationals of this Government in the Far East. 3. To be in a position so that when the Commission meets at Shanghai our representatives may be prepared to co-operate with the representatives of participating Powers, and with them to offer definite suggestions of measures which these Governments may adopt for the gradual suppression of opium cultivation, traffic, and use within their Eastern possessions, thus assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the evil from her empire. 4. To be able to inform the whole Commission when it assembles regarding regulations and restrictions in force at present in this country, and to formulate and discuss proposals for amending such regulations in points in which they may be found, in the course of the joint investigation, to affect the production, commerce, use, and disadvantage of opium in the Far East." The British delegates are being furnished with instructions on similar lines, but it is not known how far this basis has been accepted by the other participating Government for the guidance of their delegates.

THE RUPEE DEBT.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state what amount of the Indian rupee debt standing on March 31st last at 1,32,82,94,965 rs. = £88,552,997, is held by Natives of India; and what proportion of this rupee debt held by Indians consists of investments made by the Court of Wards, which is a department of Government, and of deposits which are made by Indian officials as security for their good behaviour.

Mr. Buchanan: I have not the figure of holdings by Natives of India on March 31st, 1908, but the division of the rupee debt on December 31, 1906, was as follows:—Europeans £48 000 000; Natives of India, £39,000,000; total £87,000,000. I am unable to say what portion of the £39,000,000, held by Indians represents the investment of money held by the Court of Wards or of deposits lodged by officials.

THE OUTRAGES IN BENGAL.

Sir Charles Shaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India has received a joint letter, recently despatched from India, setting forth the view of the three most important European Associations in Calcutta—namely, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association—with regard to the recent deplorable outrages in Bengal, the principal recommendations of which are the immediate establishment of a special tribunal of High Court Judges to deal summarily with all persons accused of or committing such offences, that properly recorded confessions made by the approvers in such cases shall be admissible as evidence, even if the approver himself may have been murdered prior to cross-examination upon the statement, and a modification of the Indian law of conspiracy so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the English law; will he say whether the foregoing recommendations have been laid before the Viceroy by cablegram for his opinion thereon; and, should the Viceroy's expression of opinion be in conformity, whether these recommendations will be carried into effect the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Buchanan: A copy of the letter referred to was received on the same day on which it appeared in the newspapers. The Secretary of State has held no communications with the Government of India regarding it. The Government of India had already taken action by preparing the new law, of which the hon. member no doubt is aware.

FAMINE OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the results of the prevention of famine operations of the Government of the United Provinces, which have recently been summarised, can in any way be made available to honourable members of Parliament.

Mr. Buchanan: Pending the presentation of the report to Parliament, the Secretary of State, with the view of meeting the request of the hon. member, has placed one of the copies received from India in the Library of this House.

MADRAS LANDED ESTATE ACT.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any representations have been received by the Secretary of State regarding the working of the Madras Landed Estate Act.

Mr. Buchanan: No representations regarding the working of the Madras Landed Estates Act have been received by the Secretary of State.

THE NEW LAW OF SUMMARY JUSTICE.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether members of this House will be supplied at the earliest possible date with the text of the new Indian law of summary justice, together with such memorandum or portions of other laws as may be necessary to elucidate it, and in the case of editor and other persons punished under this new law for language written or spoken, with the text of the incriminating words used and statements of the punishments inflicted.

Mr. Buchanan: The hon. member has no doubt received a copy of the Act: the Indian Codes to which it refers are to be found in the Library. As I have already stated, the Act deals with murderous outrages and kindred offences, and not with seditions writings or speeches.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Dec. 12.

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned probationary sub-lieutenants have been confirmed as sub-lieutenants:—A. Tillotson Brown Aug. 12 1907; E. P. Cameron Oct. 1.

Dec. 14.

Acting Engineer-Lieut. E McK, Phillips has been confirmed in the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Aug. 1.

War Office, Dec, 15.

Commands and Staff.

Col. E. R. C. Graham, C.B., from an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade, vice Col. E. A. W. S. Grove, C.B.; Col. F. R. C. Carleton, assistant adjutant-general, Eastern Command, is transferred to Headquarters, vice Col E. R. C. Graham, C.B.; Col. H. H. Turney, C.B, from half-pay, to be an assistant adjutant-general, vice Col. F. R. C. Carleton Dec. 10.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut. V. R. Montgomerie, from 14th (King's) Hussars, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. R. Campbell, resigned Dec. 16.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. G. Shrubb resigns his commission Dec. 16.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Ridingmr. and Honorary Lieut. J. Crowley is placed on retired pay Dec. 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery,

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt R. H. Griffith is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteer Art. Oct. 29; Supernumerary Capt. H. de C. Martelli to be captain, vice W. Stirling, appointed adjutant; Lieut. E. G. Langford to be adjutant, vice H. de C. Martelli Nov. 25.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant colonels, retire on retired pay:—W. C. Anderson, J. de W. Lardner-Clarke, F. J. Graeme. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—C. C. Wiseman-Clarke, vice W. C. Anderson; S. M. Renny, vice F. J. Graeme; W. W. T. Duhan, vice S. M. Renny, a continuous service officer, Indian Ordnance Dept. Dec. 15. Major E. A. Gartside-Tippinge is placed on retired pay Dec. 16. The promotion to the rank of major of capt. A. R. Y. Kirkpatrick is antedated, vice F. Vans Agnew, deceased Nov. 28. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—H. B. Moultrie, vice W. N. Gordon, retired Dec. 12; E. E Edlmann, D. S. O. vice C. C. Wiseman-Clarke Dec. 15. Capt. W. H. Macalpine-Leny is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Artillery Nov. 13. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, 1907:—M B Talbot-Crosbie Dec. 13; C J Ryan Dec. 16 Lieut T A F Robinson to be adjutant, vice W H Macalpine-Leny Dec. 1.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut Col and Brevet Col. W H Duffin, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major G L Hibbert, D. S. O., to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col W H Duffin; Capt and Brevet Major A McN Dykes to be major, vice G L Hibbert, D S O Dec. 13.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut. F. F. Corbett-Winder is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov. 26.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Second Lieut. M. E. Parnell to be lieutenant, vice H. B. Spear, seconded Nov. 21.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. C. B. F. Bennett is seconded for service under the Colonial Office No. 7.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Major E. M. Childers retires on retired pay; Capt. A. C. Hyde to be major, vice E. M. Childers Dec. 16.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Supernumerary Lieut. E. Barker to be lieutenant, vice P. A. Willis resigned Dec. 15.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Lieut. R. F. Guy to be captain, in succession to Major A. A. S. Barnes employed under the Foreign Office Oct. 17.

The Durham Light Inf.—Capt. B. C. Fairfax is seconded for service on the Staff Nov. 13.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt. St. C. M. G. MacEwen is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267 (7) (Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dec. 15.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt. H. J. McGrigor, M. B. retires, receiving a gratuity Dec. 16. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service under the Colonial Office:—Capt. W. M. Sparkes, Lieuts. H. T. Tweed, G. J. Keane, M. D Nov. 2

Army Pay Department.

Capt. G. Mopreal, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept, retaining his substantive rank Dec. 21, 1903.

Memorandum.

Lieut E. H. Murphy, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a captain with the Sierra Leone batt, of the West African Frontier Force, with effect from Nov. 3.

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. G. P. Nunneley resigns his commission. The undermentioned officers of the 3rd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) as transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Capt. C. E. B. Hanson, Lieut M. F. H. Dun hill, W. H. Key-Jones Dec. 16.

Admirally, 14th December,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of Order in Council of 18th July,

Paymaster and Major Herbert William Liddell Holman (half-pay). Dated 13th December,

Barrackmaster and Major Charles Clarke, M. V. O. (half-pay). Dated 18th December,

Admiralty, 15th December,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March, 1904—Paymaster Arnold Henry Gulliver has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster on the Retired List. Dated 6th December,

Assistant Paymaster Alfred Ernest Aylen has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 9th December,

Admiralty, 16th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—Commander Richard Harry Parker has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 10th December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant William Robert Duncan Irvine has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th November,

Admiralty, 17th December,

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Percy Hubert Boulnois. Dated 30th December 1907. Reginald Hugh Errington. Dated 30th January, 1908., Francis Worthington Craven. Dated 30th March, 1908., Francis Paul Orlando Bridgeman., Colin Alexander Gordon Hutchison., Walter Clark-Hall., Piers Keane Kekewich., Claude Bertram Elbrow., Gilbert Molesworth Welman., Frank George Fowle., Evelyn Neville Lewis White., Alfred Edward Whitehouse., Paul Felix Palmer Berryman., Leslie Thomas Creery Hill., Dated 15th April, 1908., John Sydney Plumptre Colquhoun., Basil John Pailthorpe., Richard Charles Montagu Pink., Henry Edward Rendall.. John Norman Tait., Dated 30 April, 1908.

Establishments.

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Major Mordaunt A. C. Crowe, Royal Artillery, an Assistant-Inspector to be an Inspector. Dated 17th December,

Cavalry.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Lieutenant Cyril H. S. Whittle, from The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be Lieutenant, vice F. H. Sykes, promoted. Dated 19th December,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Henry E. T. Kelly is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 2nd December,

Supernumerary Major George H. Geddes to be Major, vice H. E. T. Kelly. Dated 2nd December,

Lieutenant The Honourable Donald A Forbes to be Captain, vice A. A. S. Younger, Adjutant. Dated 21st October.

Captain Edward H. Phillips, D.S.O., to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. L. Foster, D.S.O., resigned. Dated 4th December.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Major Hugh R. Adair to be Major, vice E. A. Gartside-Tippinge, retired. Dated 17th December.

Captain Lionel S. Bayley is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. Dated 1st December.

Supernumerary Captain William O. S. Sanders to be Captain, vice L. S. Bayley. Dated 1st December.

Lieutenant Charles G. Hetherington to be Adjutant, vice Captain G. Ogilvie. Dated 5th December.

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain Harold A. Denham to be Adjutant, vice B. St. J. W. Hastings. Dated 19th December.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Edward Murray is placed on retired pay. Dated 17th December.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant George S. Briscoe to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 15th December.

The Border Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas W. MacDonald to be Adjutant, vice Captain E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, D.S.O. Dated 2nd December.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Stanley Pershouse to be Lieutenant, vice T. W. MacDonald. Dated 2nd December.

Lieutenant Harry V. Gerrard is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 5th December.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Supernumerary Lieutenant Herbert F. G. Carter to be Lieutenant, vice C. H. S. Whittle, transferred to 15th (The King's) Hussars. Dated 19th December.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain George F. B. Hankey is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st December.

Brevet Major Frederick M. Crum, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice G.F.B Hankey. Dated 1st December,

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Claude V. Champion de Crespigny to be Lieutenant, vice R.F. Guy, promoted. Dated 17th December,

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Henry Mankelow is placed on retired pay. Dated 19th December,

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Spencer W. Serase-Dickins, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on halfpay. Dated 18th December.

Major Horace F. Kays to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel S. W. Serase-Dickins. Dated 18th December,

Captain John C. Grahame, D. S. O., to be Major, vice H. F. Kays. Dated 18th December,

Supernumerary Captain Percy Balfour to be Captain, vice J. C. Grahame, D. S. O. Dated 18th December,

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned Majors and Staff Paymasters to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

William B. Lauder. Dated 24th November.

Cyril H. Moore. Dated 1st December.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Officers, Indian Army, to be Colonels;—

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrid Malleson, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Head-Quarters. Dated 20th October.

Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) William E. Bunbury, a Deputy Adjutant-General. Dated 21st October.

Captain Lancelot E. S. Ward, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 7th November.

Reserve of Officers.

Charles Ralph Campbell, late Lieutenant, 2nd Life Guards, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th December.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements in modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of excessive nerve-power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, headaches, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, chronic complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, blackness, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, nodes, bad heads, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Beats and Nerves Feed" = VETARZO Blood Medicine" whichever is required, and see that you get them as recommended, others often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6; Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO BRAIN & NERVE-FOOD" or "VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE" engraved thereon, and in white letters on a red ground, on the Majesty's Nice Commissioners, &c., under Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating

COMMON SENSE IN NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful treatment of functional nervous disorders, their symptoms, and consequences, with many new and startling revelations, and discoveries in the personal management of the sexual organs, and the relations that exist between the two sexes, practical observations on marriage and all directions for removing certain disqualifications that exist, &c., and no apprehension of failure in any case. It is a book that should be read by every man, young or old, married or single, who feels that he is not what he ought to be, or what he was once, and who wishes to be restored to the full enjoyment of his natural powers. Sent post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of 1/1 in stamps, by the Proprietors, Messrs. Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Important Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 1.

At yesterday's meeting of the Indian National Social Conference, Mr. Ramanadha Aiyer's resolution on the subject of education was seconded by Mrs. Hatchell, wife of the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, who said.—

The early years of a girl's life, the period when the brain coils were stretching out, ready to receive new impressions, was it safe to entrust those early years to the hands of those to whom all the avenues of knowledge had been closed? When men have been sending their sons to their highest colleges to get all the advantages possible, they allowed their girls to be ignorant. In those circling forces how did they expect those girls to give intellectual companionship to their husbands? They knew how great was the influence of women in India, but how often was that influence in the wrong direction, due to their ignorance? It was given to man to act, but to woman to guide and control. Women all over the world were now waking up to a sense of their responsibility as citizens. Men now began to realise that woman had a responsibility, not only to her family, but to the community at large. All efforts should be made to educate her for that wider sphere.

The speaker then went into the figures of the school-going population of the Madras Presidency.

In conclusion Mrs. Hatchell exhorted her audience to try to mould the future woman of the country to be in a position to do her duty.

Pandita Atchilambika Ammal, an Indian lady, then supported the proposition in a vehement Tamil speech, dealing with the necessity of educating girls and the responsible duty resting on men in this direction.

The proposition was also supported by Rukmani Ammal of Cuddalore, Miss Sundaramma Lazarus and K. Venkata Rao, of Bellary, and was carried amidst acclamation.

The following resolutions were also passed.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

the mover being Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar:—

"This Conference regards with satisfaction the growing feeling in favour of foreign travel, the re-admission of foreign travelled persons into their respective castes, and, inasmuch as in the interests of national efficiency and the material prosperity of the country the need for oversea travels to foreign countries becoming more and more imperative, the Conference is of opinion that no obstacles should be placed in the way of re-admission to the community of persons returning from such travels."

THE MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Mrs. Kashibhai Deodhar moved that, with a view to afford facilities for the school education of girls to a later age than now, to arrest the growing physical deterioration of the race and minimise the chances of early widowhood it is desirable that the sounder and more authoritative practice of post puberty marriages should be adopted. In places, however, where public opinion is not ripe for this change, that the marriageable age for girls be raised as an initial step to at least 12 and of boys to at least 18 and that earnest attempts be made to achieve this result."

INTER-MARRIAGES.

Lala Dharma Das Suri moved that "the Conference regrets that in the matter of the union of sub-castes by inter-marriages, very little progress had been made and earnestly exhorts all leaders of communities to do all they can towards bringing about this most useful necessary reform."

DISFIGUREMENT OF WIDOWS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved that "this Conference invites all communities concerned to give their earnest endeavours to save Hindu widows from the customary disfigurement, to ameliorate their condition by providing them with educational facilities, that widows may become better qualified than now to be sisters in society; also by placing no Obstacles in the way of their re-marriage.

CASTE RULES.

Mr. P. Lakshminarasu Naidu moved that, "with a view to promote social national efficiency, the Conference urges the desirability of the gradual relaxation of the rigid rules of caste."

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. V. R. Shinde moved that "this Conference, while noting with satisfaction the efforts made in the direction of elevating the depressed classes in Bombay and Poona by the Prarthana Samaj, in Mangalore by Mr. Rangarao, in Madras by the Theosophical Society, urges for the depressed classes the opening of more schools for them and the creating of public feeling against the grossly unfair notion of regarding them as untouchable, and making, in other ways, earnest attempts to better their position in society."

TEMPERANCE AND PURELY.

Mr. A. C. Muzumdar proposed—"(a) That this Conference urges the necessity of maintaining the ancient ideal of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and drugs and urges on Government, heads of different religions and social reform associations, the duty of doing their utmost to check the grievous evil of intemperance in their midst; (b) the Conference notes with satisfaction the higher standard of Social purity getting recognised and the movement growing in popular favour all over the country and would impress on all members of reform associations and friends of progress, the importance of enlisting further support in this matter."

Mr. Kandasawmy Chetty moved that the Conference urges that, if those who have changed their faith, desire, from conviction, re-admission into their old faith, the leaders of different communities should take steps to facilitate such re-admission.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer moved that "this Conference gives its most emphatic support to the amendments in law proposed by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose respecting the administration of religious endowments and would urge on Government the desirability of adopting them. The following resalution expented from the chair:—"The Conference cordialy supports the movement started for bettering the condition of unprotected children generally and appreciates particularly the agitation started to protect girls and young women from being dedicated to temples."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and Mr. Bhajekar were appointed General Secretaries, and Dr. C. D. Rama Rao, local Secretary.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

Yesterday, concluding day of the Theosophical Convention, Mrs. Besant lectured on "The Opening Cycle" to a large gathering of Theosophists and others, in the course of which she said the Theosophical Society was the messenger and herald of the coming Kingdom. India had suffered, as all world's saviours must suffer, but the day of her resurrection was beginning to dawn in the East.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Further Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 1.

The following people have been arrested in the Patiala State by the Durbar under sections 124a and 153a, Indian Penal Code. Ram Das, late Editor, "Swarajiya," Allahabad, Thakur Das, Brahman, Ganesh Lal, Khatri, Partab Chand Khatri, Lachmi Chand Khatri, Banarsi Das Khatri, Kishori Lal, Brahman Kapur Chand, Late Editor, Swarajiya Allahabad.

CROPS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The hope that the current wheat crop was to be a bumper one is not borne out by the forecast for all India to-day published by the Commercial Intelligence Department. In the Punjab and N. W. Frontier alone do the estimates for the current season exceed the average of the past five years, and the total acreage for all the provinces is only 20,000,000 acres compared with 22,000,000, the average of the past five years. The crop promises well at present, but every thing depends on the coming winter rains.

The estimate for the current rape-seed, rape and mustard crop shows a decrease in acreage of eleven per cent, as compared with the average of past five years, and the lin-seed crop a decrease of thirty-one per cent. in acreage.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegrame from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 30th December.

Very slight rain during week in Bijapur. Rainfall for season generally sufficient, but more needed in places for rabi cultivation. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by wind in parts Belgaum and by disease in parts Poona, and withering for want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Karnatak. Cotton and oil-seeds damaged by insects and wind in parts Hyderabad. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed in Karachi and Larkana, almost over in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and Bijapur, and in progress in Gujarat, Kanara, East and West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing almost over in Sukkar and continues in parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier. Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh, and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing completed in Panch Mahals and Kolaba, almost over in Kaira and Nasik, and continues in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, and Canara. Supply if fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolahpur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch and generally in Dharwar, slightly risen in Ahmednagar and Satara and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 30 per cent., in Deccan 13 to 47 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 46 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

THE POLICE AND THE RIOTS.

An informal meeting of the members of Bombay Mounted Police was invited by the Honorary Secretary Kamdar Khan Risaldar on Wednesday at the Byculla Police lines. There was a fairly good gathering of the men, Native and European officers of the Force.

This meeting was specially invited by the members of the staff to give expression to their feelings of warm and heartfelt gratitude towards the kind and benevolent acknowledgment by the Government of their services on the recent disturbances. Though the duty fallen to their lot, besides being arduous, was also thankless and full of grave responsibilities, yet under trying and critical circumstances the members of the staff discharged it fully and without flinching. The feeling and true acknowledgment of such services could not possibly be ignored and therefore it was considered disirable that a meeting should be called to give public impression to the thankful sentiments of the Corps.

Mr. Gell, the Commissioner, and Mr. Phillips, the Assistant Commissioner, were unavoidably absent on the occasion yet they were represented by Messrs. J. Shehi, the commanding officer, being voted to the chair, briefly expressed the object of the meeting of those present. Then Mr. Munshi Dulakhan in a clean, concise and effective manner delivered on behalf the native staff and officers an elequent speech in English expressing warm and grateful sentiment an acknowledgement of the appreciation of their humble services which the Government of Bombay were pleased to show further cementing the sympathetic with the Corps.

While seconding, Mr. Maulvi Abdul Raoof spoke in Urdoo to the same effect and said that the steps taken by Mr. Gell and Mr. Phillips to bring the services of the corps to the notice of the Government have gone a great way to pave the way of strong relation of kindness from one side of loyalty and devotion of the other.

The Chairman briefly summed up the object of the meeting and promised to convey to Mr. Gell, the Commissioner, and Mr. Phillips, the Assistant Commissioner, the thanks and sentiments of gratitude expressed by the staff.

Then Mr. Munshi Dulakhan proposed a vote of thanks for the Chairman which was carried with deafening cheers and after distribution of flowers and boquets the party returned to take the refreshment which was provided by the members of the corps. Then a nauch was commenced which highly amused those present and kept them lively till a late hour.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

THE usual New Year's parade to commemorate the proclamation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, as Emperor of India, took place yesterday morning on the General Parade Ground on the Esplanade Road, at 8-30 a.m. There was a large number of spectators present to witness this interesting function. The troops taking part in the parade were the Royal Garrison Artillery; the Royal Scots, and the 116th Native Infantry; dress review order, summer clothing. The above regiments were under the command of their respective commanders. The different units began arriving shortly before the hour fixed for the parade and were drawing up facing east, in the following order, which extended from right to left at 12 paces interval. Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, 116th Mahrattas, all with colours uncased.

In the absence of Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, C.B., Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Lieut-Colonel H. R. Mead Commanded the Parade he was accompanied by Captain P. F. Pocock, Brigade Major.

He read the following proclamation—In pursuance of His Majesty's Gracious Message, published on the 50th anniversary of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce the following benefits to be conferred upon His Majesty's Indian soldiers with effect from this date in recognition of their loyal and gallant services:

Native Officers:—All native officers will in future receive pay at the rates now laid down in Army Regulations, India, for the highest grades of their respective ranks.

Other Native Ranks.—Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Sillader Cavalry will receive an increase of Rs. 3 per mensem to their present rates of pay. Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the following arms of the service will receive an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem to their present rates of pay: Artillery, Non-Silladar Cavalry, Sappers and Miners and Infantry. Non-Commissioned Officers and men of all arms, a free issue of firewood daily on the authorised scale of 3 pounds per man per diem for cooking purposes, except (a) when on leave, (b) when in receipt of an issue of firewood as a field service or foreign service or other concession.

The troops fired a feu-de-joie, and the bands which were in the rear of the centre of the line, played the National Anthem succeeding each volley. The Commanding Officer called for three cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, which the troops loudly and heartily responded to. The regiments afterwards formed in quarter column for the march past. The bandsmen then advanced and formed up facing the Saluting base. The Commanding Officers and Brigade Major rode up and stood in the right side of the Saluting base, and the troops marched past the Saluting base to the music of the bands. The troops were then marched direct to their respective private parade grounds and dismissed.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at noon.

The Government as well as Merchants' vessels now lying in the Bombay port were decorated with flags and bunting. The flag staffs of the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated and the Foreign Consulates in Bombay hoisted their national flags.

On their own ground at Santa Cruz, the 109th N. I. paraded at the same time as the above troops and fired the feu-de-joie.

We are informed that the concessions include also that the pay of the rank of Captain, Lieutenant and 2nd-Lieutenant, of the Indian Army shall be fixed as follows:—

Captain Rs. 400 per mensem, Lieutenant and 2nd-Lieutenant Rs. 280 per mensem.

The staff pay of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Squadron and Double Company Commanders in Indian Cavalry and the Infantry regiments will be as follows:—

Indian Cavalry 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Squadron Commanders Rs. 250 per mensem; Indian Infantry 2nd, 3rd and 4th Double Company Commanders Rs. 200 per mensem. The revised rates will have effect from yesterday.

POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 1.

The military strength and splendour of Poona was proclaimed on the General Parade Ground this morning when about eight thousand troops paraded to celebrate the anniversary of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The troops formed up in winter clothing at 9-45, when the sun had completely dispelled the lingering mist and somewhat uncomfortably warmed up the thousands of spectators who were obliged to think under circumstances that the Deccan winter had vanished. Seldom or never before was so great a crowd of spectators on the parade ground, and the volume of Parsee ladies and gentlemen in evidence bore ample testimony to the popularity of Captain Khan Bahadur D. D. Khambatta, who had the unique honor among his progressive community of being awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration. Captain Khambatta is the Parsee pioneer in this direction and his distinction was the outcome of meritorious service as a Poona Volunteer officer. No sooner had the troops formed up in two lines facing east, when Major General Alderson, C. B., rode on to the ground accompanied by Major Hocken, D. A. A. G., and Captain Ramsden, and Lieutenant Cassim Shah, A. D. C. He was received by Colonel Wilson, A. A. G., and Major Stephen, D. A. A. G., The General at once proceeded to inspect the various units. The next thing was the decoration of Captain Khambatta and the presentation of the Long Service Medal to a distinguished Indian infantry soldier. On decoration Captain Khambatta the General congratulated him and said he felt proud to think that he had earned the distinction. The troops were now ready to fire a royal salute and feu-de-joie as they were drawn up in the following order the 42nd Battery in action on the south of the Sholapur Road the second line was completed by the 26th Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, the 13th Brigade, R. F. A., comprising three batteries and the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Having fired the Royal salute and feu-de-joie, the troops raised three ringing cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor in response to General Alderson. Then followed the march past, which was magnificently done by the different regiments. The battalions which marched past the General were to the 26th Cavalry, the Mounted Infantry under the command of Major Rowlandson, the 13th Brigade, R. F. A., the Ammunition column, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 107th Pioneers, the Northamptons, the 80th Carnatics, the Lincolns, the 114th Mahrattas and the 127th Baluchis. The march-past reflected the greatest credit on all ranks as they swept by and each regiment as it passed the saluting base looked decidedly proud of being soldiers of the King. After marching past the mounted brigade moved round to trot past and the 26th Cavalry having returned at the gallop the parade ended.

It was a brilliant martial affair and General Alderson did not forget before leaving the ground to complement that troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, January 1.

The troops in Garrison paraded on the maidan this morning at 8 o'clock in celebration of the Green's Proclamation of 1877. The troops were drawn up in two lines the order for right the left being—in 10 Q. O.

Sappers and Miners (Major Neclintoch the 1st Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General Campbel. D.S.O., composed of the 2nd Fusiliers (Co Stanton), the 2nd Cheshires (Major Kellie), the 95th Russel's (Brevet-Colonel Whittal), the 97th Deccan Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy), the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Mackenzie Kennedy, included the 61st Pioneers (Lieutenant-Colonel Brooking) the 86th Carnatics under Major Mercer, the 2nd Q. O. Rajput. L. I. (Brevet-Colonel Lanpen). The Cavalry in the second line had under Brigadier-General Remington, C. B., the "G" Battery, R. H. A. (Major Graham), "A" Ammunition Column, R. H. A., the 13th Hussars (Colonel Pedder), the 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry (Brevet Colonel Grantham) the 29th Lancers (Brevet Colonel Cookson), the Imperial Service Troops under Colonel Nawab Sir Afzur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. On the right to left of line R. H. A. and R. F. A. Batteries, respectively, the 43rd Brigade on either flank fired the salute. Major-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K.C.B., Commanding the 9th Division, was on the parade ground. Immediately the Union Jack was hoisted a feu-de-joie was fired with admirable precision after which a royal salute was fired and the National Anthem played in the new time. Cheers were then called for the King-Emperor led by the General Officer Commanding, which was given vociferously. The interval before the march past was devoted by the heading of Special Indian Army Order to all native regiments by the respective commanders. The troops marched past in column in great style. With the Hon'ble the Resident were Mr. Howell, Mr. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Scrafton, Major Wake, and Mr. Hanker. A large attendance in the British officers and civilian's enclosures. Much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed by well known Nizam's officials because it was alleged the special enclosure held unprivileged persons to their own exclusion.

NANDOD, JANUARY 1.

The Proclamation day parade was held this morning under orders from His Highness, Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, who is in camp in the district.

A salute of 31 guns was fired with three feu-de joie and hearty cheers were given for His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Increased Emoluments.

SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

The following "Gazette of India" Extraordinary is published:—

In pursuance of His Majesty's Gracious Message published on the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce the following benefits to be conferred upon his Majesty's Indian soldiers with effect from this date in recognition of their loyal and gallant services.

All native officers will in future receive pay at the rates now laid down in Army Regulations, India, for the highest grades of their respective ranks. Other native ranks, non-commissioned officers and men of the Sillader Cavalry will receive an present increase of Rs. 3 per mensem to their rate of pay. Non-commissioned officers and men of the following arms of the service will receive an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem to their present rates of pay. Artillery, men, Silladar, Cavalry, Sappers and Miners, and Infantry, Non-commissioned officers and men of all arms will receive a free issue of firewood daily on the authorised scale of 3 pounds per man per diem for cooking purposes, except (a) when on leave, when in receipt of an issue of firewood as a field service or foreign service or other concession.

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the pay of the rank of Captain, Lieutenant and second lieutenants of the Indian Army being fixed as follows: Captains, Rs. 400 per mensem, Lieutenants and second Lieutenants, 280 per mensem.

2. The staff pay of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th squadron and double Company Commanders in the Indian Cavalry and Infantry tea regiments will be as follows in Indian Cavalry. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th squadron Commanders Rs 250 per mensem. Indian Infantry (2nd, 3rd and 4th) double Company Commanders, Rs. 200 per mensem.

3. The revised rates will have effect from this date.

THE "EMPRESS."

Mr. Parker's Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1

Mr J. A. Parker announces that he is severing his connection with the "Empress" which now becomes the sole property of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Now that the Duke of the Abruzzi has announced his intention of trying to break the high altitude record in the Himalayas, it is interesting, the "Westminster Gazette" suggests, to consider what the present record is. Probably it is held by Messrs. Rubenson and Monrad-Aas, two Norwegian climbers, who, in 1907, ascended the lower of the twin peaks of Kabru, near Darjeeling, reaching an elevation, as they computed, of about 23,900 feet. Mr. W. W. Graham, in 1883, attempted the ascent of the higher peak (24,015 feet), but failed to get quite to the top, and had no instruments with him with which to determine the exact height reached. In the Kumaon range a height of 23,406 feet has been attained by Dr. Tom Lonstaff.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 1.

Nothing could have been better calculated by Major Hocken, the Honorary Secretary, than to re-start Mrs. Alderson's Polo Tournament to-day, after a fairly long spell of inactivity on the Polo ground. It was New Year's Day and as there was no Society resort in particular, the best place to meet was in the Polo Pavilion. Only one game was played and it was decidedly a pleasure to witness it.

DIVISIONAL STAFF VERSUS R. F. A. No. 1.—Umpires—Major Bremner and Captain Ramsdan,

1ST CHUKKER.—The General at once swept down the field with the ball and got up to within shooting range of the Gunners' goal where from a scrum the ball was hit behind the posts twice. For fully three minutes after this, play was confirmed to the Gunners' end, where time after time a bid was made for goal, but on each occasion the shot went wide, and finally the Chukker ended in a blank.

Divisional Staff	...	...	Nil.
R. F. A. No. 1	...	...	Nil.

2nd CHUKKER,—The Gunners were on to the ball the moment it was thrown in and carried it away to the Staff end, where Hocken met it and cleared back to midfield, from where a series of up and down runs began, till Hocken got his chance, and working up to the Gunners' posts shot the ball through practically on the point of time.

Divisional Staff	...	...	1 Goal.
R. F. A. No. 1	...	...	Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Starting from near the Gunners' end the Staff were within a ace of scoring, but the Gunners rushed to the rescue only to find Martin returning the ball to within dangerous proximity of their goal, when Cassim Shah chipped in and scored. The next minute the Staff were worrying the Gunners' again at the latter's end and hit two goals in rapid succession, when time was up.

Divisional Staff	...	...	3 Goals.
R. F. A. No. 1	...	...	Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Two minutes after the throw in the Staff had it all their own way up at the Gunners' end, and before the latter knew exactly where they were the General galloped up and hit a goal and shortly after the Chukker ended.

Divisional Staff	...	...	1 Goal.
R. F. A, No. 1	...	...	Nil.

SCORE.—Divisional Staff, scratch equals 5 goals R. F. A. No. 1 plus 4, equals 4 goals.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st New Comers Plate, 3-0 p.m.
2nd Race—A Maiden Plate, 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The 1st Desert Plate, 4-0 p.m.
4th Race—The New Year Plate, 4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The 2nd New Comers Plate, 5-0 p.m.
6th Race—The 2nd Desert Plate, 5-30 p.m.
7th Race—A Selling Plate, 6-0 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES (Standard Time.)

Colaba ...	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ...	...	...	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road ...	...	...	2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	...	...	2-45 p.m.

(Standard Time.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Ballygunge.

A BAD START.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

In their match yesterday against Ballygung, Bombay made 131 in the first innings, G. C. Phillips scoring and 40 E. Marsden 32, and Ballygunge 233, the principal scorers being B. A. White (78) and T. G. Frost (27).

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 1.

Snow equivalent to half an inch of rain fell yesterday in Murree. The depression affecting upper India has now passed away and the weather has cleared.

The Cyclonic storm yesterday of the east of Ceylon, moved Westwards and is now situated near the South Madras Coast and is filling up, but is not likely to cross the South of the Peninsula. Only few telegrams received from the area affected, but the following falls of rain are reported:—Pamban, three inches; Cuddalore, two; Negapatam, one and a half; and Madura, one. Rain does not appear to have extended to the West Coast.

Temperature is normal over the greater part of Northern India and somewhat higher than usual in parts of Bengal and lower in the extreme North. High temperature is reported from the Deccan.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole of the Indian area, with the exception of the South of the Peninsula, where moderate rain is likely.

ABNORMAL WEATHER.

Ceremonial Parade Abandoned

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 1.

Heavy rain fell all throughout last night and to-day. Owing to the wet weather the ceremonial parade, which was to have taken plan this morning at Wellington, had to be abandoned. All trains arrived late. The Natives look upon this unusual weather on New Year's Day as a bad omen for the town. All gaieties had to be put off.

THE death occurred suddenly at Poona on Thursday from heart trouble of Mr. Williams, conductor Poona mail train.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Marmora," Jan. 1.

The P. and O Company's Mail steamer "Marmora," which arrived in Bombay yesterday, from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Deane, Dr A H
DuBoulay, Mr
Ross, Rev Mrs and Miss
Goode, Mr R F
Rodgers, Mr A A
Keelan, Capt
Grosvenor, Miss E
Greasson, Mrs and 2 children
Taylor, Mr H Mrs and 3 children
Aesty, Rev, Mrs and infant
Tucker, Mr A L and Mrs
Darley, Rev A and Mrs
Molony, Miss
Braine, Mrs E M child and infants
Gosling, Mrs
Murray, Mr
O'Rorke, Miss
Edwards, Mrs and infant
Donaldson, Miss
H M Edwards, Nurse
Christie, Mr
Freshfield, Miss J
Keilson, Mr G
Nelson, Mr S C
McColmosis, maid
De Balto, Mr and maid
Price, Mr R D
Turner, Mrs and infant
Keilsons, Mr G valet
Milne, Mr S H
Kay, Mr C K
Janett, Capt
Longbottamm, Mr R H
Ries, Mr A C
Dubs, Mr R
Reeves, Mr W
Turners Mrs Agah
Campbell, Mr T B
Macdonald, Mr J
Macatta, Mr O E
Ghose, Mr B G
Watson, Mr J P and Miss
Praed, Mrs M
Riches, Miss M
Heale, Mrs infant and nurse
Young, Miss J C
Walmsley, Mr H
Turners, Mr J A and servant
Lawrence, Miss
Wilson, Mr W B
Wickham, Mrs
Nation, Mr M
Orr, Mr and Mrs
Holand, Mr
Findlater, Mr
Yages, Mr A
Croft, Sir F
G Broun, E R A
Harman, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Thompson, Mr
Rodosanachi, Mr C
Wilder, Mr P
Cartwright, Mr S W
deSaone, Mr Prier
Drew, Mr and Mrs
Beanwell, Maj H D and Mrs
Graham, Mr and Mrs
Nadon, Mr P F
Ormiston, Mr G A
Reilly, Mr H T and Mrs and infant
MacCan, Mr W J M
Savage, Hon W H
Fredheim, Mr H
Smyth, Mr A H
Crosfield, Mr A J
Wood, Mr F P B
Ash, Mr H D
Vandeleur, Maj R S
Hunt, Maj and Mrs
Nesfield, Mr J C
Clark, Mr Duncan, Mrs and child
Fubrace Col T and Mrs
Tichborne, Sir H and Lady
Saunders, Mr C H
Cotesworth, Mr C G
Mackinnon, Mr W and Mrs
Hill, Miss E
Khivaja Mr A M
Mountain, Mr H R & Mrs
Invantain, Mr W C and Mrs
Elliot, Hon A and Mr H
Turner, Miss
Turner, Mr J A
Wyville, T Mr
Evans, Mrs N W
Mountain, Miss D
Blood, Sir B
Rooley, Mr F E
Rosher, Mr (Jnr)
Bishop, Miss
Powell, Mr E B
Kennard, Mr T
Mumme, Mrs S C and infant
Churchill, Mr S G S
Childs, Sir Hill
Magnus, Mr T
Ward, Mr W
Holman, Mr W
Dutt, Dr A C
Martin, Mr R
Maunsell, Mrs
D'acos, Dr U and Mrs
Trench, Mr F S
Marchioness of Lansdowne
Scott, Mr J J Mrs and Miss
Mester, Mr F P
Beatty, Maj G A Mrs and infant
Clarke, Mrs A B
Bunbury, Mr H J
Morgan, Mr H R
McMillan, Mrs
McMillan, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Mrs
Ballpett, Mr C W
Somerset, Mr A F
Chakrd' Est Mons G
Bell, Maj J B
Blair, Mr R F
Bulman, Mr J W
Macrorie, Mr B F
Williams, Mr Harry
Corneleus, Mrs B
Deston, Capt F
Ewart, Mr E M
H H the Jam of Navanagar
3 A D C's
Shivsingji, Mr J
Haesman, Dr Mrs and Miss
Sims, Mr N
Nicholson, Mrs F and Miss
Colbe, Mr R A
Kidd, Mr H
Robertson, Mr A
Palthe, Mr W Van
H H the Aga Khan
Mehdi, Mr A
Mahomed, Mr G
Masson, Lady
Wilkinson, Mr J and Mrs
Dyer, Mr J F
Ucke, Miss C
Von, Furstenberg, Miss C
Ville Mr and Mrs
Bourson, Mr F
McCalmont, Mrs
De Rathe, Mr V and Mrs
Pfaff, Mr H A and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Pugh, Mr A J
Palit, Mr L and Mrs
Baeyens, Baron and Baroness
Fraser, Mr L
Wheatley, Maj P
Friedheim, Mr H

FROM PORT SAID.

Robinson, Mr J H
Fisher, Mr J A, Mrs and Miss
Fisher, Miss I. L
Castleman, Mrs G A
Postlewaite, Miss
Cable, Miss
Buxton, Miss M
Williams, Mr
Bishop, Mr W H and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

De Lima Mr
Williams, Mrs, Miss and Master
Pratt, Miss
Ross, Mr & Mrs and 2 infts
Marshall, Mrs
Ashburner, Capt
Daunala, Mr J

FOR COLOMBO.

Ainley, Mr J R and Mrs

FOR HONGKONG.

Hall, Mr J H
Greig, Mrs and Miss
Mead, Rear Admiral and Mrs
Wild, Mrs and Miss
Somerville, Mr
Slocombe, Mrs
Slimon, Mrs P
Slimon, Miss J
Hamilton, Lord F
Sprague, Miss M
Smith, Mr J P
Johnston, Mr J R

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Low, Mr J C and Mrs

FOR SYDNEY.

Osborne, Mr C F
Osborne, Mr C T
Converse, Hon M and Mrs
Tarbox, Miss S
Alison, Mr C E and Mrs
Thusher, Mr S

DEPARTURES.

Passengers per s. s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat", January 1st.

Colombo and Australia by the Messageries on the 2nd instant from P. Dock shed "M." There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 4.45 p.m.—Native servant and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock. Disinfection Station, with all their kite at 2-30 p.m:—

Colombo.—Madame Lea Roulette, Mr H Powell, Father Camille, Father Silvestre, Father Gibbst, Father Edwin, Father Canice, Father Paul, Father Edward, Father Norbat, Father Charles, Father Stephen.

Hongkong.—Mr MacAbang.

Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Pigeonnean, and 3 children, Servant of Mrs Pigeonnean, Dr and Mrs Purves, Mr John, Mr Peter.

Sydney—Mrs M Macphail, Mrs Lilian alice Gill and child Norman Gill, Mr J A Suitzer, Mrs Aston Watkins Mr E Asten Watkins, Mr and Mrs Meier.

Shanghai—Mr Khien T Tien, Mr Schwol M Tien.

Noumea—Mr and Mrs Hugoniot, Mr Toulognier, Mr and Mrs Gamas, Mr Raffi, Mrs Mariot and 2 children, Mr Vergan, Mr Gregorie, Mr Facot and Mr Fajart, Mr Humelot, Mr Mariet, Mr Auvor, Mrs Vergan, Mr Gregorie, Mr Jacob, and child, Mr and Mrs Amstein, Mr and Mrs Buchet, Mrs Berthon, Mr Lelovie, Mr and Mrs Bellefleur, 55 Marine Officers.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A Variety Entertainment was given last night by the members of the Catholic Library and Reading Room, in St. Joseph's Convent Hall, Cathedral Street. The ground of the Convent were splendidly illuminated, and the Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment commenced with the playing of a selection of tunes on the Piano, Violin, Concertina and other Instruments. The local items were also very good and were greatly appreciated by the audience. Misses Nelson and Martin played a Piano Duet, and Mr. A. J. Phillips and Mr. P. A. Da Cunha gave a vocal solo and a violin solo respectively. Mrs Thompson and Mrs. Rodrigues, and Misses Nelson Gonsiaves and Martin, and Messrs D'Souza and D'Lima were also loudly applauded. A farce entitled the "Make your Wills" followed. Messrs Jos. Borges, J. Poli DeCruz, Thos. Pereira, Jas. D'silwa, David Thompson, and Dom A. D'Costa and Miss Phillips played their parts admirably and were loudly applauded. The entertainment proved a great success.

END OF SESSION.

Cabinet "Surrender" to the Lords.

MINES BILL CHANGES.

London, Dec. 19.

The real work of the autumn session ended yesterday with the Cabinet's acceptance of the main amendment on the Mines Eight Hour Bill made by the Lords. In turn the Lords did not insist on their amendment to the Port of London Bill, and advanced Lord Robert Cecil's Bill to punish disturbers of public meetings by fine or imprisonment.

The final form of the Mines Bill will probably be:—

Time of ascent and descent excluded from the eight hours Act to come into operation in July, 1909, except in Durham and Northumberland, when the date is January 1, 1910.

Both Houses sit to-day. There will be a Privy Council, followed by the Prorogation on Monday, and Parliament reassembles on February 16.

Both Houses, which sat at noon yesterday, were delayed, and had to adjourn for a time owing to printed copies of Bills being late.

When the House of Commons assembled it proceeded to consider the Lords' amendments to the Port of London Bill.

The first was that the number of appointed members on the new port authority be increased by two—from ten to twelve—to provide for the presentation of the Kent and Essex County Councils.

Sir H. Kearley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, moving that the House disagree with this amendment stated that if representation were given to anyone of the counties concerned it could not be denied to the whole. They would have to consider the cases of Surrey and Middlesex, and, strongest case of all, of the county borough of West Ham. If the Government were prepared to reconsider the matter, which they were not, it could easily be shown that the claims of Surrey and Middlesex should have precedence of Kent and Essex.

Mr. Rowlands regretted that the Government had come to the conclusion not to accept the amendment.

Mr. Russell Rea urged the Government not to give way on the point.

Mr. Pretyman, the newly-elected member for Mid-Essex, urged that as the trade of the port developed there would be growing and great interests down the river in the counties of Kent and Essex which differentiated them from the other counties named.

Mr. Churchill said that with every disposition to deal with the matter in an accommodating spirit he must ask the House to reject the amendment.

LABOUR SUPPORTS LORDS.

Amongst subsequent speakers was Mr. Will Thorne, who said he felt in an awkward position in having to support an amendment from the Lords—(laughter.)—because he objected in principle to the right of the other House to interfere with the business of that House. (Laughter).

The house then divided, and by 139 to 32 the amendment was rejected.

Meantime in the House of Lords Lord Crewe had insisted on the Mines Bill coming into force next year, and Lord Lansdowne had insisted on the exclusion of both windings, even after the Government's term of five years.

When the Bill came back to the Commons Mr. Gladstone promptly moved agreement with

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909.

THE HONOURS LIST.

THE most striking feature of the New Year's honours list, so far as Bombay is concerned, is that it distributes decorations, which ought to have been bestowed long ago, rather than recognises services which call for notice at the present moment. Those we now receive must have remained in the bag when they should have shaken out. But now that we have got this little batch we may not unreasonably expect to find that Bombay will not be lost sight of again so completely as it has been, and that the claims of our magnates are of more importance than those of the minions who fill the corridors of petty bureaux in Calcutta or Simla. Bombay this year claims the only Indian baronetcy awarded, two knighthoods and mention, both under the Star of India and the Indian Empire. We expected Sir Jacob Sassoon's baronetcy quite a couple of years ago and had almost abandoned hope of it. We congratulate Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie on his belated knighthood, which by rights should have been conferred at the very latest in 1906, and we are at last appeased in finding the Chief Justice's right to a knighthood has been recognised. Mr. Morison's C.S.I. might appropriately have been awarded twelve months ago, and too Mr. Cameron's and Mr. Whittle's decorations would not have less justified much earlier. All these honours have been long delayed—in fact they have blocked the way for others which have been earned over and over again. There are at least half a dozen good men and true in Bombay whose services to the State have merited recognition and who might, had they been nearer the eternal snows, have made sure of them. It is well the Bombay men themselves do not trouble much about these things, but the public does, and waxes indignant that what is counted as righteousness in the North is regarded with indifference in the West. Our public men, however, may take unction to their souls that they have laid up for themselves treasures in heaven as well as in the hearts of their fellow subjects, who feel themselves affronted that their claims to official approbation are so persistently disregarded. Still we trust, now an attempt has been made to remedy past omissions, that more careful attention will be paid to real and urgent demands.

HAITI. THE present condition and the possible future of Haiti, an island that seems to revel in revolution and disturbance, form the subject of a communication to the "Times" from a correspondent whose residence there made him familiar with the people, their politics and resources. He is convinced that until the Haitian negroes, whom he calls a fine race, are saved from "the factors that now destroy any potential virtues they posses," they will not do much good. Their only chance of development lies in "a radical change in the system of government and in bringing them within the influence of a broader stream of civilisation animated by a higher ethical purpose." Foreign domination would not be welcomed by the people, and though the more enlightened seem to believe that amelioration would be possible under a foreign protectorate, that idea immediately arouses the fear of the masses that slavery might be re-established. The Haitians of any political acumen know all about the limitations that the Monroe doctrine places on the possibilities of foreign aggrandisement at their expense, or even for their benefit. Haiti has now enjoyed the pleasures of independence for a hundred years, but they have not done much to raise the island in the scheme of civilisation. What is wanted before all other things is a stable and honest Government, and how to evolve that out of elements in which official greed and corruption are rampant is the problem that her thinking men have to solve as soon as may be. There is one circumstance that will make for the creation of more settled conditions in Haiti before many more years elapse, and that is the opening of the Panama Canal. The position of Haiti, a necessarily strategic position, full in the stream of ocean traffic that will pour in and out of the new waterway, will draw the attention of all the Powers to the Island. The Republic will have to set her house in order and show that her independence is fixed on firm and unshakable foundations or submit to be controlled by a dominant Power. It would be impossible to permit disorder and anarchy to prevail on a high road when so many important commercial interests perpetually pass and repass.

A consideration of the means at the command of the Haitian Government shows that the country is rich and her productiveness provides ample funds for her due development if—and it is a big if—her resources were honestly applied to public purposes and the encouragement of her industries and trade. It is estimated that a budget of £600,000 would suffice for all Haitian financial needs, but in spite of the fact that the raising of revenue is easy enough, "the Government continues to live a hand-to-mouth existence and is invariably spending ahead of its income," writes this correspondent. Not alone spending, but borrowing at absurdly high interest, from twenty to a hundred per cent. It does even so foolish a thing as to borrow in depreciated paper and pay interest and sometimes capital on a gold basis, an admirable plan for the lender but fatal to the borrower. Needless to say, systematic pellaging goes on under so inconsequent a Government. There are no direct taxes, the revenue being raised by import and export duties. Here comes in a cleverly organised collusion between the importer or exporter and the Customs officials, for invoices showing fictitious values are gaily put forward and the differences in duty are cheerfully divided between the parties interested. Bribery is quite common and takes various interesting forms. The payment of public salaries and grants opens the door to unblushing oiling of palms. The Army grant is a fine and permanent opportunity for pillagers of which they avail themselves to the utmost. Except one regiment, the Guards, which is excellent and well maintained, the rest of the military forces of Haiti are of no account, being mere mobs of the roughest elements in the Dominion. Their pay is a trifle of fifty cents a week, but even that they do not touch, managing to support life by doing odd jobs. As a large roll-call opens the door wide to misappropriation, recruiting or rather impressment is always at work. As for the officers, no time is wasted training them. They, too, live mostly by undertaking Menial Civil employment. A gift of a captain's, or even a general's uniform is the reward for good service, and naturally in such a military system, there are neither orders nor decorations, nor apparently any discipline whatever. In all other departments the same shameless robbery and bribery reign. Sums are, it is true, set aside for public works, but, properly speaking, nothing deserving the name exists in Haiti beyond a few markets, some Government buildings, and some miles of shocking bad roads. Public wharves are allowed to rot, street lamps are set up, but not lighted, telephones are in the same hapless plight, public gardens are laid out and then allowed to revert to jungle. There seems no sequence whatever in Government actions. Sanitation may be talked of scientifically, but the filth of the smaller towns and even of great part of Port-au-Prince itself is shocking beyond words.

There is little of a saving belief or a high ideal that might arouse some sense of honesty and principle in the people in the two extremes of religious and irreligious thought that obtain among them. The negroes are still attached to Voodooism, and are little shaken in their belief by the efforts of the French priests. The educated Haitians indulge in "a kind of philosophical free-thought." Voodooism teaches that a great good spirit exists, but its chief ceremonies are directed to pacify evil agencies, and it is these latter that mostly, through fear, influence the negroes. The tendency of this cult is to promote sensuality and thus by the indulgence of their unregulated instincts the people are rendered callous to the teachings of a purer faith. Whether cannibalism is still practised in secret is a moot point. But as public opinion is against it now, it is very probable that it has died, or is dying, out. The result of the bad management of the public funds and the peculation among all classes of officials is that each year more of the revenue has to go to the paying of debts and claims, and the remainder is dipped into by greedy office-holders. Private enterprise is killed under such a system; fresh capital from abroad is not attracted where instability is the rule. It is a melancholy fact that a century of independence has not prevented the retrogression of Haiti. One or two capable statesmen have arisen there, but the social and civil qualities of the people generally have not developed, and it is but too apparent that when left to himself, without the controlling impulse or example of a higher civilisation the negro returns to his aboriginal status. It is the foreign residents, says this critic, who do the real work of the Republic. It is reassuring to hear from him that they or any of the white inhabitants of Haiti are never in any real danger of ill-treatment during the revolutions that punctuate the political life of the Island. It will be interesting to see what influence the new President will have on the destiny of his country. General Simon, the leader in the late revolution, was elected unanimously, and what is more, peacefully, to that high office on the 17th of December. His election was immediately recognised by the United States as giving the best hope of stability in the organisation of a new Government.

A "NEW" INVENTION. THERE is an amusing gentlemen in Pennsylvania who claims to have made a wonderful discovery in the world of locomotion. His invention is the old idea of doing away with gravity jumping up into the air and waiting until the desired place comes round. The whole thing is delightfully simple, the idea we mean, for the invention is necessarily most complicated. At least so presume as though the Rev. Philip Shredanovitch, the inventor, and Pastor of the Greek Orthodox Church at Butler, Pen., is exceedingly reticent about the whole thing and intends to remain so until he has formed a syndicate to exploit it. We fear, we may be wrong, that under these conditions this is the last we shall hear of the invention. As said before the idea is exceedingly simple. The Pastor has said this much, "that the traveller merely stands still in the air while the earth rotates." The delights of travelling promise to increase immeasurably. A journey to China via London in about twenty-four hours should satisfy the most ardent scorcher, though we have an idea that getting back to earth again would be something like getting off a tram moving at a thousand miles an hour. But going from Bombay to London is nothing when compared with the rest of the invention which allows the earth to be made to rotate from North to South or *vice versa*. Obviously it would never do to make it go only from North to South because then any one who wished to come from Ahmedabad to Bombay would have to come via the North Pole. Paster Shredanovitch intends to put his invention on the market; some day there will be a heavy fall in the price of railway shares; but we do not guarantee that there will be any connection between the two.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora," were the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Masson, Sir H. and Lady and Baron Tichborne, Hon. A. Elliott, Hon. H. Savage, and Baroness Baeyens. His Highness the Jam of Navanagar and three A.-D.-C.'s also arrived by the "Marmora."

ONE of the successes of the Franco-British Exhibition in London has been the remarkably artistic building in which were shown the brandies of the firm of Martell and Co., of Cognac. Martell's Brandy is known in every quarter of the globe as a standard of comparison, and wonderful interest was evoked among visitors to the Exhibition by the scenes illustrating the evolution of a fine brandy, no less than by the portrait and ledgers of old Jean Martell, founder of the firm, who kept his books in what now seem strangely old world characters and coinage. In these days of hurry, change, and quick rises to notoriety, it is restful to contemplate a firm which has descended in one family from Jean Martell of 1715 to Monsieur Edouard Martell of 1908, a period of 193 years. Small wonder that the name is a household word to-day in every civilised language of the world.

ALTHOUGH not officially announced, it is understood that the new battleship of the Dreadnought class to be laid down at Portsmouth early this month and will be named the Neptune, and not Foudroyant, as originally intimated, and she will be larger than either of her predecessors, having over 20,000 tons displacement. Preparations for her commencement are in active progress at the slip from which three Dreadnoughts have already been launched, and large quantities of material from the North are being accumulated. The last Neptune achieved some notoriety at the close of her career, for as she was being towed out of harbour, for delivery to the ship breakers, she broke adrift and rammed the Victory, nearly sinking the old ship.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes as follows:—There is a report that the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, the most important judicial office in the Empire outside Great Britain, is to go to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, one of the members of the Secretary of State's Council. It is well known that the Government of India has been pressing the claims of Mr. Erle Richards, the present Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, but the India Office is understood to be opposed to the transference of a member of the Supreme Executive Council in India to the High Court Bench. Sir Lawrence retired only a few months ago from the Chief Justiceship of Bombay, and he had previously made a high reputation in the Calcutta High Court. If he returns to India in the spring, when Sir Francis Maclean retires, Lord Morley will lose the most liberal and one of the strongest of his advisers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

"THE OPENING OF A GREAT AND NEW CHAPTER."

Viscount Morley's Great Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

In the precincts of the gilded chamber after Viscount Morley's great speech yesterday afternoon—and it was a great speech—as a peeress said in my hearing to the elderly peer who was escorting her. "Well what did you think of it?" He hesitated a moment before replying to the ingenuous inquiry and then said: "It was an extraordinarily difficult statement to make. No one who has not lived in India can understand it." The lady apparently had not lived in India, and recognising her limitations silently assented to the cautious reply. This note of caution was general amongst those who had the privilege of listening to the distinguished statesman's anxiously awaited deliverance except the experts, Anglo-Indian and Indian, who were less non-committal. One of the natives of India present, a voluble Bengalee of independent views, amused me a little later by his frank criticism not of Lord Morley's speech but of that of Lord Macdonell. In answer to my question as to what he thought of Lord Macdonell's remarks he sniffed and then burst forth in a tirade against the eminent ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. His condemnation of the partition of Bengal was indulged in for a reason which everyone knew. He wanted to become Viceroy and described the partition as a blunder merely to please the natives and so forth. By the way, my Bengal friend used the expression "natives" and not Indians. The appearance of the House when Lard Morley rose was not quite what one would have expected on an historic occasion. The Chamber was in no sense crowded in any part—indeed in this respect, sad to say, it presented a marked contrast to the scenes witnessed on the occasion of the debate on the Licensing Bill. And yet we boast of being an Imperial people. Both front benches were well filled, but there were many empty places on the Scarlet seats, especially on the Ministerial side. The aged Lord Ripon, very infirm, was amongst the peers present, and Earl Roberts was in his usual place on the cross benches. In the space in front of the throne, sacred to ministers, ex-ministers, Privy Councillors and eldest sons of peers, was a small group including Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. McKinnon Wood and Mr. Burt. The acoustics of the Upper House leave much to be desired, but Lord Morley's voice contained no trace of his recent hoarseness and he was heard with perfect distinctness in all parts. He occupied an hour and ten minutes, the vigour with which he uttered his exordium being continued to his fine peroration; but he looked a little fatigued when he resumed his seat. As you will have heard, the clamour of the Commons (or rather some of them) for a simultaneous statement in both Houses was conceded at the last moment, and in order that the peers should have no advantage in time it was arranged that Lord Morley should begin on hour earlier than is usual on such occasions. In one respect, however, the Lords had an advantage over the Commons. No discussion whatever was allowed in the Lower House. In the Upper House, contrary to expectation, Lord Morley's exposition was followed by two speeches—a comparatively long one by Lord Lansdowne and a shorter one by Lord Macdonell. Reuter has sent you a copious summary of Lord Morley's speech, but good as is this abstract it does not do full justice to the speaker, and I should advise all your readers to study the verbatim report which you will doubtless reproduced. It was interesting to learn from Lord Morley that his original idea on becoming Secretary of State was to order an inquiry into the affairs of India by means of a Parliamentary Committee as in the old days—a thing so much desired by a certain school of politicians. He found that his brilliant predecessor, Lord Randolph Churchill, was in favour of such an investigation, though he did not give effect to his wish, doubtless because he was at the India Office "for too short a time." But Lord Morley changed his opinion thinking that there is "a great deal at the present day" to be said against a measure which was almost a necessity in the days of the East India Company. Whatever criticism may be passed upon certain features of the scheme unfolded by Lord Morley nobody can say that his defence of the "drastic machinery" now being used against the anarchists was half-hearted. "I wholly approve and I share of course to the full the responsibility for it. I understand," he proceeded, "that I am exposed to some obloquy on this account and charged with inconsistency. That is a matter on which I am very well able to take care of myself, and I shall not detain your lordships one single moment in arguing that." The assembled thanes cheered approvingly. "After all," he added, "it is not our fault that we have had to bring in this measure. You must protect the lives of your officers. (Cheers.) You must protect peaceful and harmless people both Indian and European from the bloodstained havoc of anarchic compiracy. As if anticipating considerable opposition, as it seems there may be, to his intention to appoint a native or Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council when an opportunity occurs, Lord Morley caused some surprise by mentioning that this suggestion first came from Lord Minto. Lord Morley's illustration as to the success of his experiment in placing two Indians in his Council in London though interesting was not entirely to the point. It may be a good thing for a Secretary of State in London without Indian experience to obtain an Indian angle of vision and to feel as if he is "actually in the streets of Calcutta." A Viceroy has plenty of opportunities of obtaining this angle of vision and is actually in the streets of Calcutta. I thought it was practically decided that the Legal membership of the Viceroy's Council was to be reserved future for a native of India." "We need not discuss," he observed in this connection "what particular portfolio should be assigned. That can be settled by the Viceroy on the merits of the individual. Exactly, but the Viceroy, I believe, does not appoint the members of the Executive Council, and I expect that when the Hon. Mr. Erle Richards' term of office expires exactly four months from to-day an Indian member of the Judiciary, a Bombay man perhaps, will be chosen as Law Member.

Lord Lansdowne was highly complimentary. "It is long, I venture to say, since this House has listened to a speech of such absorbing interest as that which has just been delivered by the noble Viscount. I hope I may be permitted, in the name of those who sit beside me, to congratulate him not only on the great eloquence which characterised his observations but on the directness and sincerity with which he approached the many difficult, and, I may say, embarrassing, questions with which he had to deal." From this the leader of the Opposition passed to a point on which Lord Morley laid so much emphasis, viz., the cordial relations existing between himself and Lord Minto. That solidarity is, said Lord Lansdowne, of particularly happy omen at the present moment. He must have had in mind the different state of things that unhappily not so very long ago prevailed to the discredit of those concerned and to the injury of our Imperial interests. Lord Lansdowne's speech, however, was not all praise. For example, although he reserved detailed criticism of the proposal to appoint an Indian to the Executive Council, he showed that he was not in favour of that remarkable new departure. Lord Macdonell, who was a member of the Special Committee which was appointed by Viscount Morley to consider the question of these reforms, announced, perhaps superfluously, his agreement with the policy of Lord Morley except as regards the Executive Councils. He also predicts that so far at least as Bengal is concerned the whole scheme is doomed to failure unless the greatest blunder committed in India since Plassey can be undone. This is how he referred to partition. The few Lords who remained did not seem to like the speech: at any rate it was received in silence.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The Press has not treated yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons in any parochial spirit. I do not allude so much to the opinions expressed in leading columns—the glorifier of the parish pumps is, alas! always with us—as to the considerable amount of space given to reporting Lord Morley and the other speakers. In these days we must be grateful for this. But a London Liberal if he wants to read an absolutely verbatim report of Lord Morley's remarks will seek for it in vain in the organs of his party. Of course I am alluding to metropolitan journals and not to important country papers like the "Manchester Guardian." With regard to editorial comments the "Times," while sensibly postponing its mature judgment on the new plan as a whole expresses disapproval at once of that portion of it relating to the Viceroy's Executive Council. "Not only would it be impossible to find any one member who could speak for more than one of the great divisions of the people of his province, but this introduction of a native element into the highest department of the Executive might, in circumstances which are readily conceivable, be full of peril for the security of the State. It must be remembered that these men would live in an atmosphere very different from that of their colleagues, and that this atmosphere would exercise a strong and constant pressure upon them. All the secrets of the Executive would be in their keeping, and it would be strange if at times some of them did not leak out." The "Morning Post" thinks Lord Lansdowne's criticism on this part of the scheme "not conclusive," and that the subject is worth considering from both points of view. The "Daily Telegraph," which has lately been distinguished amongst its contemporaries for the amount of attentions it has paid to India, in a reasoned article admits that the admission of an Indian to the Cabinet Council in India follows logically from the precedent set with regard to Messrs. Gupta and Bilgrami. "The admission of a native member to the Viceroy's Council is, of course, a very different, a much bolder, and in its principle a far more critical, thing. But here, again, a reform is introduced which, sooner or later, was bound to be tried, and from one point of view we can welcome it with hope and confidence. The executive efficiency of the Cabinet cannot, under present circumstances, be impaired. Its consultative efficiency must be considerably increased. It will be objected that at some distant time the native member thus introduced into the most secret counsels of the ruling race might be tempted to play a fatal part. But we are compelled by our situation in India to run countless similiar risks, and we cannot show fear of this one. The Government of India will choose men of capacity and honour for the highest post of which natives will be able to attain." The "Standard" opines that "the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, the extension of the principle of election, the tentative admission of Indians to the Supreme and Provincial Executive Councils, and other new developments foreshadowed by Lord Morley are likely to be regarded by the more respectable section of agitators as nothing more than a partial concession to their demands. But whatever may be the ultimate effect of these reforms, in appeasing the legitimate aspirations of public-spirited Indians, or in adjusting the rather complicated machinery of government more closely to the real necessities of the country, the very critical state of affairs in two large and important provinces compels us to attach a more immediate significance to the efforts now being made to suppress an insurrectionary movement which has for its aim the subversion of British rule." The "Daily Graphic" says Lord Morley's statement in regard to the present unrest will remove a load of anxiety from the hearts of those, both in India and at home, who feared that His Majesty's Ministers were indisposed to give due support to the Government of India in suppressing sedition. Who are these people who felt this anxiety. They must be comparatively few in number and not remarkable for intelligence. Perhaps they thought that Sir Henry Cotton, Dr. Rutherford, Mr. MacKarness and the rest represent the views of the Liberal party generally! The "Daily News" remarks that after the "extreme coercive measures of the last two years—after the drastic Coercion Act of the other day and the revival of the unhappy Deputation Ordinance for the expulsion of some of India's most beloved and distinguished citizens" it is "refreshing" to listen to Lord Morley as a "progressive reformer." But it does not pretend that the scheme is complete and declares that an extension of the amnesty to such political offenders as Mr. Tilak will be necessary if we are to recover India's confidence in our justice and liberalism. "Daily News" Liberalism. "A great speech and a great scheme" such the "Daily Chronicle" thinks will be the general verdict upon Lord Morley's statement. "We shall," the "Chronicle" continues with more restraint than its neighbour in Bawverie street shows, "say nothing on the present occasion of the coercive side of the policy. Most people, we fancy, will be content, however little they may like some features of it, to accept the necessity of actions for which Lord Morley takes the full responsibility; and to give acquiescence, though perhaps it may be sombre, to the use of weapons which he deems indispensable in circumstances so obscure, so formidable, so impenetrable.'"

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND KILLED.

Scope of Relief Measures.

FIVE YEARS' EXTRAORDINARY TAXATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A telegram from Rome states that Government is convoking Parliament and will demand extraordinary taxation for five years. The striken districts will be exempt from taxation for a long period.

The latest estimate of the aggregate fatalities is two hundred thousand.

The Mansion House Fund has reached ten thousand.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

There were two severe shocks felt at Messina on Wednesday night.

Shiploads of injured continue to arrive in Naples.

King Edward has given five hundred guineas to the Mansion House Fund, and the Queen and Prince of Wales two hundred and fifty guineas each.

The French Government has started a national subscription. President Fallieres has contributed a thousand pounds and the Banque de France four thousand.

The Canadian Government has granted a hundred thousand dollars and millions of dollars are being raised in the States.

President Roosevelt is asking Congress for a liberal appropriation. Warships are conveying immense quantities of food, blankets and tents etc. from Malta.

America is sending a shipload of navy rations.

Desperate robbers are plundering throughout the whole of the earthquake area.

The population who are starving fight desperately for a share of any food discovered. Martial-law has been proclaimed in Messina and twenty culprits were shot on Wednesday for pillaging the dead.

Starving dogs and clouds of birds are devouring the corpses.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Wireless messages to Malta state that a number of English people were saved at Massina while others perished.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

Banquet at Yildiz Kiosh.

HISTORIC GATHERING.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1.

The Turkish Deputies dined with the Sultan at Yildiz Kiosh yesterday and were individually introduced to His Majesty who sat at the centre table between the Grand Vizier and Ahmed Piza.

In his speech the Sultan dwelt upon the historic significance of the gathering and the important and sacred duties of the Deputies and the necessity for harmony. He promised to safeguard the constitution. His speech was listened to by all standing amid prolonged cheers.

Ahmed Piza replied pointing out that the Sultan was the first to resume the ancient custom of the Khalifs in condescending to meet the Representatives of the people.

THE FUTURE IN PERSIA.

Anglo Russian Policy.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Reuter learns that in view of the situation in Persia, Britain and Russia are communicating with one another with reference to the future joint policy.

REVENUE RETURNS.

£5,000,000 Decrease in Nine Months.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The Revenue returns for last quarter show a decrease of £610,821 and during the last nine months a decrease of five millions.

SUDDEN THAW IN BRITAIN.

Short-lived Winter.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A sudden thaw has occurred in Great Britain.

OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

Attempt on M. Clemenceau.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A Corsican named Benedetti fired at the windows of the Ministry of the Interior close to M. Clemenceau's window. Nobody was hurt. The man was arrested. The outrage appears to be non-political and to be due to a private grievance because Clemenceau had rejected a petition.

It is reported from Peking that the estate of the late Dowager-Empress is worth some twenty million dollars.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, DECEMBER 31.

On the motion of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, the following resolution was passed at the All India Moslem League :—

"The All-India Moslem League, after very carefully considering the prayers contained in the address of the deputation of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League that waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in September 1908 and His Excellency's reply to some regrets that the just and reasonable requests of Mahomdans of the Bombay Presidency have not met with that considerate reception on the part of the Bombay Government which they deserve. This League cannot believe that the real presentation of Muhammodens in the Municipalities can adequately be secured by rectifying by the dubious means of Government nominations the inevitable deficiencies of electors on a nondenominational basis, which have been amply proved by the experience of such elections in that Presidency, during a quarter of a century, and this League is strongly of opinion that Government nomination cannot but create in the Mahommedan community an indifference towards civil affairs which is sure to affect their interest prejudicially and that they will to a large extent defeat the purpose of local self-governments which was primarily intended to be an instrument of political popular education; nor, in view of the very serious difficulties pointed out in the Government of India despatch of October 1908 to the Secretary of State with reference to what plan can this League accept as the suggestion of the Bombay Government to give favourable consideration to the selections made by voluntary associations of Mahommedans."

So their due representation in municipalities I am amazed to find in that reply that Urdu is not the vernacular of Mahomedans of the Deccan when I know for certain that the mother tongue of all Deccan Mahomedan is the same which we all speak in the north. That Mahomedan boys should be compelled to grow against the wishes of their parents is to us incomprehensible. The Mahomedan community can no longer remain a community at all, and I hope the Government of Bombay has no desire to see the extinction of Urdu in the Deccan. As for the appointment of Mahomedans to the public service, I must say that there is no desire amongst Mahomedans only where I ask Government to employ inefficient Mahomedan candidates, What Mahomedans want is that those candidates who have passed the necessary test should be given preference to other classes till their due proportion according to their population finds employment in the public service. Surely there are many Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency to be appointed as Inspectors, Deputy Collectors, and Presidency Magistrates. If there happen to be more for any particular department, surely Mahomedan from other parts of India who are subjects of the some King, may be employed by the Government of Bombay without hesitation. I hope His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, whose sympathy for all classes of the Kings subject's is well known will consider the prayers of the Mahomedans and satisfy their reasonable aspiration.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

A public meeting of the Madras Temperance League was held this morning.

Sir Balchandra Krishna, C. I. E., delivered a spirited address on the excise policy of the Government of India.

LADIES CONGRESS.

Opened by a Maharanee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. DEC. 31.

Among other meetings held in Madras is the Ladies Congress at the Victoria Hall yesterday, was presided over by Maharanee Gajapathi Rao of Vizagapatam. Papers were read in Telugu, English, Marathi and Tamil on marriage expenses, raising of the marriageable age for girls, industrial education, "Our Indian Sisters and Hindu Ethics," "Women's duties to Society," "Is English necessary for our girls." "The place of Tamil in education of girls and other important subjects this is the first Ladies Congress held in Madras."

The president and delegates of the Congress were entertained yesterday by Rajah Kollengode at the Cosmopolitan Club.

ACTIVE PERSIAN POLICY.

Anglo-Russian Concord.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 1.

A "Pioneer" special telegram, dated London, 31st December, states that the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent understands that Russia is in full accord with Great Britain and is about to adopt a more active Persian policy.

A definite programme of reforms will probably be presented to the Shah and the strongest pressure used to compel its adoption.

THE THEISTIC CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the auspices of the all India Theistic Conference in connection with the Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Maudinarayana Aiyar presided.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

Bombay Recipients.

WITH but one exception, this year's "Honours Gazette" does not appear likely to give satisfaction to Bombay citizens, any more than some of its predecessors. The one notable exception is that of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., who has been created a Baronet. Several of the higher officials have titles conferred upon them, among them being the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, who has been created a Knight as the Chief Justices of the other Presidencies have been; Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Senior Member of the Governor's Council, who has been made a Knight of the Star of India Order; Mr. W. T. Morison, first grade Commissioner, and Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, who have been made Companions of the Order of the Star of India.

SIR JACOB SASSOON, BART.

The honour of a Baronetcy has been bestowed by the King-Emperor upon a deserving Bombay citizen, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, senior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. It may truly be said that Mr. Jacob Sassoon did not seek for the honour; but the honour has sought him out. The recent gift of ten lakhs of rupees made by this merchant prince of Bombay for the establishment of the Central Institute of Science in this city was hailed with delight and gratitude as an important aid towards a satisfactory solution of a problem of scientific education in the University. This magnificent gift of ten lakhs would alone have, in the opinion of many men, entitled Mr. Jacob Sassoon to some signal mark of his Sovereign's favour. But it is only one gift out of many which have made the name of Mr. Jacob Sassoon illustrious among the public benefactors of this presidency. He recently gave two lakhs of rupees for a new hospital for Europeans in Poona at a time when Poona enjoyed no enviable reputation as regarded the health of its inhabitants. Yearly the suffering among all classes had been intense, nor did the Europeans enjoy any immunity. For this reason the heart of every European went out to Mr. Jacob Sassoon for his timely and munificent aid on their behalf.

Mr. Sassoon's generosity has ever been of a cosmopolitan character. While his philanthropic deeds have extended far and wide, he has not been unmindful of the claims of his own community. He has been the mainstay of the needy in Western India for many years past. One of his later acts was to provide a free school for Jewish boys and girls which has been named after him, where they may get sound English education and training. This school in Bombay is now in a flourishing condition, and has proved a great success. Mr. Jacob Sassoon, who is at present the head of the Jewish community in India, has always kept, like the good Samaritan that he is, the interest of his co-religionists and fellow citizens at heart; and whether in commercial, in educational or philanthropic matters, he is always to the front to help and promote many varied interests, stamping every movement that he engages in with the mark of good will sound judgment, and ripe experience. It is worthy of note that Mr. Jacob Sassoon has just added half a lakh of rupees to the funds of the Jewish Free School in Byculla, to which he generously contributed two lakhs of rupees some years ago, and where religious instruction is not neglected, and Hebrew is a compulsory subject of study. Besides this, Mr. Sassoon has built and maintained synagogues in Bombay, Poona, and Hongkong. He has built and endowed schools for his co-religionists. And separate funds are provided for widows and orphans giving fessts to the poor on holidays, and for affording relief to the needy and the disabled. While contributing very generously to the encouragement of scientific education in this presidency, it is a pleasure to record that Mr. Sassoon has not neglected the welfare of the community of which he is the head. The Sassoons have given for public objects and purposes with a large-hearted and judicious liberality, which will hand their name down to posterity as the leading benefactors of their countrymen. The cause of suffering humanity has found a ready response from them. The David Sassoon Hospital, the Elias Sassoon Lying-in-ward, the Sassoon Infirmary and Leper Asylum, the Jacob Sassoon European General Hospital, etc., are the principal institutions for the alleviation of human suffering and distress. To this should be added one lakh of rupees given to Lord Lamington for a Central Nursing Fund. With no lesser magnanimity have the Sassoons contributed towards the educational progress of the people. The Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, the Sassoon Mechenics' Institute, a lakh and a half devoted towards the Elphinstone High School, etc., bear testimony to the zeal and enthusiasm they have evinced in the cause of public welfare and usefulness. Besides these, a lakh of rupees was contributed by them towards the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon is a grandson of that great pioneer of the family in India, the late Mr. David Sassoon, who from the time he put his foot in British India in 1832 until his death in 1864, kept the stream of his generosity flowing into every channel that lay open before him, irrespective of caste or creed, and never failed to show his gratitude for the protection and peace he enjoyed in the land of his adoption whenever Government, offered him an opportunity. His was the princely spirit, and a prince indeed he was. For generations since their settlement in Bagdad after their emigration from Toledo in Spain, each of his grandsires had been given the title of "Nasi", i.e., Prince. They held high official position, and their word and worth were always upheld by the Sultan until at last, David Sassoon, in his official capacity, caused the deposition of an unscrupulous and cruel Governor, and as a consequence almost got murdered at the hands of the Governor's followers. Hearing of the freedom and justice which prevailed in India under the British Government, he resolved to settle here and left his house, carrying with him his fortunes into wholly new regions. This proved an even more fortuitous circumstance than might have been anticipated. The good name and fame that he soon acquired here have been an object of sacred care to his sons and grandsons, who always did all in their power to make his name a household word in India, China, and in England. In the early progress of his affairs, the connection with China was the most important.

The next important event in the family history was when his second son, Elias, in 1867 after his father's death, founded his own firm, that of Messrs. E.D. Sassoon and Co. taking his three sons as his partners. The eldest son, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, was then in China and soon seized the opportunity of establishing branches in Hongkong, Shanghai, and all the treaty ports of China. He returned to India in 1880, the year in which his father died; and the business of the firm has since been in the hands of his three sons, the senior and most active among whom has been the newly-created Baronet. Excelling in all the characteristics of a business man, he soon extended the firm's operations to the Persian Gulf, to Manchester, London, Calcutta, Karachi, and Kobe, with mercantile interests all over the world. He established himself in Bombay as his headquarters, and was materially assisted by his brothers, Edward and Meyer, who, moving for a while between China and India, afterwards settled in England looking after the trade with the West. It was at this time that fortune further smiled upon Mr. Jacob Sassoon, and he was wedded to Rachel, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Calcutta. It is no exaggeration to say that to know her is to admire her. Her liberality is only equalled by her goodness. Until a few years ago, she used to charm society in Poona and in Bombay; and she was noted for her exceeding beauty no less than for her warm and genial disposition. It is by a cruel destiny that such a gentle and pious lady has for some years been forced to suffer from an acute and persistent malady.

In Bombay, besides the large business conducted by the new Baronet in exports, imports, and banking, he owns, in partnership with his two brothers, some of the largest textile concerns in this city. He soon perceived the great potentialities of the local textile industry and as early as 1880, he acquired his first mill, the Alexandra Mill. He subsequently added to it the E. D. Sassoon Mill, the E. D. Sassoon Dye Works, the Rachel Sassoon Mill, and the Jacob Sassoon Mill, the last being the largest mill in India. Sir Jacob Sassoon preserves a strong and unwavering faith in the future of the mill industry. It is a great pity that a serious affection of the eyes prevents him from taking his share in the social and public life of the city. It is to be regretted that owing to several untoward circumstances, the country cannot get the full benefit of his wealth, enterprise, and experience.

SIR MUIR MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Senior Member of the Governor's Council, has been raised to the honour of K.C.S.I. He joined the Council in August 1905, in succession to Sir James Monteath, and acted as Governor of Bombay from July to October 1907, pending the arrival in Bombay of Sir George Clarke. Joining the Service in July 1876, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie arrived in this country in November of the same year, and was placed under the Collector of Satara to learn the routine of official business. For a period of three years, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Satara, Ratnagiri and Poona successively from June 1878 to July 1881, and had a long furlough to Europe in May 1885. For a year from October 1886 to October 1887 Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was placed on special duty at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and the experience he there acquired doubtless stood him in good stead in the prosecution of his duties in this country. Returning here in November 1887, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagur, Poona and Belgaum until February 1888, when he was appointed to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In March of the following year, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and having satisfactorily passed a period of probation at Calcutta as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Departments he was soon promoted to the officiating post of Secretary to the Government of India in those departments at Calcutta and Simla, the duties of which post be performed for a period of about three years.

From April to August 1892, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was placed on special duty at Reunion in connection with the question of Cooly Emigration to that colony. He then returned to the Presidency to work as Junior Collector and Collector of Salt Revenue at Poona, and was in August 1895 appointted to act in the same place as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In the following year he had special leave, and was placed on special duty in England from January to May 1896. After his return to this country, we find him in June 1896, officiating at Poona in the post of Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. A month later, the newly-created Knight was transferred to Bombay as officiating Secretary to Government in charge of the revenue and Financial Department and he again reverted to Poona as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in which office he was confirmed in July 1897. From October to December 1897, he was sent on a special deputation to Paris. On his return to India in January 1898, we find him working at Poona in the office of Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In June of the same year, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was brought to Bombay after a long spell of absence to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and Seperate Departments, and having given satisfaction by an efficient performance of duties, was confirmed in that office in August 1900, being also appointed in August 1899 an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. From November 1901 to April 1902, his services were lent to the Government of India as a member of the irrigation Commission: and in the latter month, he returned to Bombay, where he worked with remarkable ability as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and Separate Departments. The experience he had acquired at Cirencester was, however, considered to be of such high value, that on his return to this country from a four months' furlough, his services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India from October 1902 to April 1903.

The new Knight officiated as Member of the Executive Council, while Sir James Monteath acted as Governor of Bombay from the 6th September to the 13th December 1903 during Lord Lamington's visit to Aden In the latter month, on his Excellency's return to Bombay, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In March 1904, he left Bombay to take up the post of officiating Commissioner in Sind, and three months later was confirmed in that high office. He has been allowed seven months as extra service for the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877; and he has also been allowed to count as service, for leave and pension, the period of his deputation to Paris from September 1897 to January 1898.

In October 1907, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, then president of the Bombay Corporation, entertained the new Knight to an "At Home" in the Municipal Council Chambers, when the members were very cordial and enthusiastic in the reception they accorded to him. Sir Vithaldas, in addressing the acting Governor, referred to several topics of local interest. He said:—"Your Excellency's earnest and sympathetic interest in the Municipal administration of this Presidency and particularly of this City is too well known to require recapitulation. It is a matter of gratification to the inhabitants of this City that during Your Excellency's short term of office two of the most important questions in which the Corporation and the City are deeply concerned have been finally settled to the general satisfaction. The City owes very much to the personal interest which Your Excellency took in effecting a satisfactory settlement of the question of overbridges, the absence of which has been a cause of the greatest inconvenience and annoyance to the citizens. The final stages of the settlement relating to the long standing dispute about the Police Charges were conducted under Your Excellency's sympathetic auspices, and the gratitude of the Corporation is due to Your Excellency's Government for the happy issue that has been reached. I should not however forget the part taken by Lord Lamington and specially by the Hon. Sir Steyning Edgerly to whose strenuous efforts in this matter we owe so much.

Your Excellency's recent sympathetic and statesmanlike utterances have touched the hearts of the people of this Presidency and I am expressing the sentiments not only of the citizens of Bombay but of the inhabitants of the whole Presidency in conveying to Your Excellency our best wishes for your continued welfare."

Sir Muir Mackenzie made a suitable reply, and the entertainment closed.

The new Knight was appointed a companion of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1903. He acted as Governor of Bombay from 28th July 1907 to the 18th October 1907, and on the arrival of Sir George Clarke in Bombay reverted to his office as Senior Member of Council, in which capacity he has rendered valuable public services.

THE HON. SIR BASIL SCOTT.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, has been created a Knight. He is a B. A. of Balliol College, Oxon, 1883. At the age of 21, he was a student of the Inner Temple in October 1880, and is the second son of the late Mr. Henry Scott, formerly a Bombay merchant. He was appointed to officiate as Advocate General in Bombay in April 1899, in December 1899, and again in December 1900, in place of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, a near relation of his, during the latter's absence on leave. Mr. Scott was confirmed in the office of Advocate General in February 1902 in succession to Mr. Basil Lang. In December 1905, he was appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay High Court, and having reverted to the Bar in October 1906, he was in the same month appointed an Additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Scott had a furlough to Europe from 1st June 1907, and on his return to Bombay in October of that year, resumed charge of his office as Advocate General. He was appointed Chief Justice of Bombay on the 22nd April 1908 in succession to the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

Mr. W. T. MORISON, C. S. I.

Mr. W. T. Morison, Commissioner, Central Division, has been made a C. S. I. He is from the Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford; and joining the service in September 1881, arrived in this country in December of the same year. He learned the routine of business as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Broach, Ahmedabad, and Thana; and in January 1885, was appointed Forest Settlement Officer in the Panch Mahals. In December 1886, he officiated as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent in Rewa Kantha; and in February 1887, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Burmah, where his services during 1887 to 1889, gained him the India Medal with clasp. In September 1892, we find Mr. Morison working as Collector and Magistrate at Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot. He subsequently worked as Administrator of the Porbandur State, and in August 1896, as Political Agent in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country. In January 1898, Mr. Morison was transferred to Bombay as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments for a very short time, being in the following month appointed Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Income Tax Commissioner. For a few days in April 1898, he discharged the duties of Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General of External Commerce in addition to his own duties. In March 1900, Mr. Morison was again transferred to the Secretariat as Secretary to Government in the Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments. From June to September 1903, he was placed on special duty as a member of the Committee appointed to revise the Famine Relief Code. In March 1905, he was transferred to Sind as Judicial Commissioner. On his return to this country from furlough in May 1907, he was appointed Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, etc; and in July of the same year officiated as Member of the Governor's Council until October 1907, when his services were placed on deputation under the Government of India as President of the Factory Labour Commission. In June 1908, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, and he was appointed Commissioner of the Central Division.

THE HON. MR. W. L. S. L. CAMERON, C. S. I.

The Honble Mr. Cameron, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department, has been made a C. S. I. Since arriving in this country in November 1877, Mr. Cameron, who was placed on work in the Sukkur Canal, Ghar Division, passed an examination in Sindhi in the lower and higher standard, discharging his duties zealously on Canal work in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, etc. In January 1886, he was appointed Engineer in Sind, and subsequently worked in connection with Sholapur and Rijapur worked in departments. He also gained considerable experienced on the Eastern Nara Canal. For a short time in December 1891, he was placed on special duty on the Sind Irrigation Committee, and subsequently worked as Executive Engineer at Satara and Dharwar. In July 1895, Mr. Cameron was transferred to Bombay is Under Secretary to Government, P. W, D. For a short time in October 1899, he was placed on famine relief duty in Kathiawar, From March 1901 Mr. Cameron distinguished himself as Executive Engineer at Nasik, Belgaum, and Karachi until April 1904, when he was transferred to Bombay and attached to the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, and officiated with marked ability as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. For a short time in November 1906, he was placed on special duty in the Public Works Department Secretariat, and was in March 1907 nominated an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

A BOMBAY MAGISTRATE.

Among the minor honours, the title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Bombay.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

A Sharp Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

A sharp earthquake, lasting ten seconds, was felt at 2-15 p.m. yesterday at Darjeeling.

INDIAN TEA TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

Exports of tea from India in the season from 1st April to 30th November were 179,000,000 lbs., against 170,000,000 last year.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

ITS CENTENARY.

BANK'S EARLIER HISTORY.

TO-DAY is the centenary of the first Charter granted to the Bank of Bengal, and it is a coincidence of more than passing interest that that Charter was granted during the Government of the grandfather of our present Viceroy, Lord Minto, who was from 1807 to 1813 Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal—Lord William Bentinck (1828-35) having been the first Governor-General of India, as was Lord Canning (1858-62) the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Bank was originally opened for business on the 1st of May, 1806, under the name and style of the Bank of Calcutta, with a capital of Sicca Rs. 50,00,000 (expressed in the currency of to-day as Rs. 55,00,000), which name was changed simultaneously with the Charter of 1809 to that of Bank of Bengal, and so it has been known ever since. The first Secretary appointed was Mr. J. W. Sherer, of the Bengal Civil Service, and the terms of the Charter specified, *inter alia*, that the affairs of the Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, of whom three shall be nominated by the Government in their interests, which was represented by 100 shares of Rs. 10,000 each (equal to Rs. 10,00,000 or one-fifth of the capital), and the remaining six Directors by the Proprietors; while the qualification to vote was only one share, the Government reserving to itself the right of putting an end to the Corporation by giving one year's notice to that effect. The first Directors were gentlemen whose names have special interest in connection with the history of official and commercial life in India in the latter half of the 18th and first half of the 19th century, their children and grandchildren having continued to occupy conspicuous positions in the administration of India ever since, and therefore a short sketch of some of them will not be without interest. The Board was composed of Messrs. Henry St. George Tucker (President), then Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, William Egerton, Accountant-General to the Government of India, and Richard Waite Cox, a Member of the Board of Revenue, who formed the official triumvirate; while the non-officials were Messrs. Alexander Colvin, John Palmer, George Tyler, James Alexander, John W. Fulton, and the Maharaja Sookmoy Roy, all gentlemen who held leading positions in the mercantile community of Calcutta.

Amongst these Mr. Henry St. George Tucker will be remembered by the conspicuous position he occupied on his return to England as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and also as the author of "Memorials of Indian Government" and other interesting books, which have become valuable additions to the reference books on India.

Mr. Alexander Colvin came to India in 1778 and established the house of Colvin Ainslie and Co., subsequently known as Colvin Cowie and Co., of 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where he lived and where was born, in 1807, the son of his brother James, named John Russell Colvin, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces from 1853 to 1857, and was succeeded in later years by his son Sir Auckland Colvin, who filled that office from 1887 to 1892. Sir Auckland's younger brother was Sir Walter Colvin, the well-known Barrister of Allahabad, whose death occurred last month. History records that "Mr. Alexander Colvin must have discussed over his tea and banana the squabbles of Warren Hastings and his Councillors, and that he must have presented his homage to the adored 'Marian' (the Baroness Imhoff and eventually the wife of the first Pro-Consul); while the *cause celebre* of Madame Grand would have been to him 'first a subject of discreet enquiry and later of pious reprobation.'" His memory is immortalised by a white marble monument placed in the north-east entrance of St. John's Church in Calcutta "by the Merchants of Calcutta, who for forty years witnessed in him an union of those talents and virtues which best adorn their profession and do most honour to a character in private life." His tomb in the South Park Street Burial Ground bears an interesting epitaph, recording the esteem and respect in which he was held, the date of his birth being given as 3rd April, 1756, and of his death as 15th December, 1818.

Of John Palmer it is recorded that "few men who have died among us have established a stronger claim to a memorial tribute than John Palmer—a name which was known and respected in the remotest parts of British India and it may be added, without fear of refutation, in every portion of the British Dominions." He was the younger son (by his marriage with a Princess of Delhi) of Lieutenant-General Palmer, so well-known in his day as the Private Secretary—indeed, the confidential adviser or Minister—of Warren Hastings, and as Grand's proposed second in the duel with Sir Philip Francis. John Palmer entered the Indian Navy and rose to the rank of Flag Midshipman on the "Superb," when, in one of the engagements that took place with the French Fleet, commanded by Admiral Suffrein, off Trinco malee, he was made prisoner and carried to France, where he remained on parole until, as a result of the Peace of Paris, in 1783, he obtained leave of absence and returned to Calcutta. It was in course of this visit that he became acquainted with Mr. Barber, who was a partner in the firm of Burgh Barber and Co., which was destined to influence the whole of his future, for he left the Navy and entered that firm as a clerk. On the death of Mr. Barber, he inherited from him the house in Lall Bazaar, which he enlarged to a degree of magnificence and afterwards sold to Government for occupation as the Police Office and Court House. He was also bequeathed a share in the firm, with which he continued his connection until its interests merged into other and more extensive associations, prior to which he entered into partnership with Mr. Tucker, and subsequently renewed his co-partnership with the old firm, which had by then taken deep root as the well-known firm of Cockerell Traill & Co. It became the leading mercantile house of the time and acquired for its head the distinctive title of "Prince of Merchants," which was the sobriquet given to John Palmer by the Marquis of Hastings—Governor-General from 1812 to 1823—who was a close friend of his. Subsequently, he opened out a new firm in his own name as John Palmer & Co., having as partners the three brothers Prinsep—George Alexander, William, and Charles Barber Prinsep—who carried on very successfully until the declaration of insolvency of the firm on the 4th January, 1830 preceded by the "Calcutta Bank" (which was established by the firm in 1824) ceasing operations in 1829, in consequence of the arrangements that were being made to establish the Union Bank, which will be referred to separately. The Calcutta Bank's note circulation was Rs. 20,00,000. The failure of John Palmer & Co. caused quite a convulsion in mercantile as well as social life in Calcutta, and was followed by the collapse of six other firms between 1830 to 1834, involving the large sum of £17,000,000 sterling. The scenes that followed that disaster are referred to as being beyond description, and as only within imagination when the fact is considered that John Palmer's name was always good in the Calcutta market for a crore of rupees. Though the terrific smash that occurred paralysed commerce and trade, it is a remarkable circumstance that so unshaken was the public estimation of John Palmer, that many of the leading Native merchants made offers of substantial aid to rehabilitate the firm, while its creditors unanimously placed John Palmer's name at the head of the list of assignees, than which there has been no greater tribute, under similar circumstances, made at the shrine of a bankrupt merchant. He survived his bankruptcy for six years, which he spent in re-establishing his business, devoting the profits thereof to support and assist those who had suffered by the catastrophe; and it was believed that if he had lived a few years longer all the creditors—or their heirs, successors, and assigns—would have been paid to the last pie. It is necessary to add that John Palmer was in no way to blame for the failure of the firm, as it was during his intended retirement at an early period of life, leaving the temporary charge of his affairs in this country in the hands of his partners, when he revisited England, that losses of no inconsiderable magnitude occurred, which compelled him to return to India; but apparently the situation had become so serious that nothing could avert the disaster that was impending. The short tablet over his grave in the North Park Street Burial Ground in Calcutta records his history in the words: "John Palmer, the Friend of the Poor," than which there could be no more eloquent tribute to his memory. So much for the personal history of the more prominent members of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal in the early part of the last century.

The Bank had the exclusive privilege, up to 1862, of a Note circulation, which was limited to Rs. 2,00,00,000 (two crores), but it seldom exceeded Rs. 1,60,00,000, except on one occasion, when it reached Rs. 2,50,00,000, and for this infringement of its Charter, the Bank was required to pay a commission of 5 per cent. on the excess circulation to the Government, who passed a temporary Act to legalise it. On the 28th February, 1862, Act IV was passed into law, whereby the privilege of the Note circulation was withdrawn, owing to the Government having decided upon the introduction of a State currency, when a new Charter was granted to the Bank without any limitation as to existence, constituting the then and future proprietors a body corporate with perpetual succession, and with all the rights, privileges, and immunities incidental to a corporation aggregate; while, with effect from the 1st March of that year, the General Treasury was established in the Bank of Bengal, under an agreement which provided that the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government and of the Government of Bengal devolved on the Bank. Similarly, an Agency of Issue was established at the Bank (Act XIX of 1861) for the issue, payment, and cashing of Government Currency notes, for which the Government allowed the Bank a commission of 3/4 per cent on the daily average amount of Notes outstanding and in circulation through its agency at Calcutta, the Bank providing office accommodation for the Head Commissioner of Issue, for which, as well as for the cost of the office establishment that was found necessary, the Bank was recouped. Much importance was attached to the benefits of the Charter of 1862 in the establishment of a Government Currency Note circulation, but the impression was also entertained that the advantages of a paper currency throughout India had been very much over-rated. In this particular, the opinion was recorded—on the principle that confidence is of slow growth—that "until the population got used to the new order of things, a rapid or large extension of the Note circulation in the mofussil could not be looked for; and that what was required was a sound system of banking so as to break down the enormous internal exchange and the usurious rates of interest levied by shroffs." This was, however, attained by the establishment of branches of the Bank, in the first instance, at Rangoon, Mirzapore, Benares, Patna, and Dacca. In the latter place there existed the "Dacca Bank," which was purchased and taken over, the shareholders receiving the equivalent of their holdings in Bank of Bengal stock. The rates prevailing at the time that these changes took place—the 27th February, 1862, the day before the eve of the new constitution—were as follows:—

	Within 30 days.	Above 30 days.
Discount—		
On Private Bills and Notes	8½	9
Drafts and Bills accepted by Local Banks—a uniform rate of ...	7 per cent.	
Promissory Notes with one name protected by Security of Government Paper or Railway Shares...	6½	7
Government Acceptances and Mint Certificates—a uniform rate of	8½ per cent.	
Interest—		
On Fixed Loans on Deposit of Government Paper or Railway Shares	7	7½
On Deposit of Goods	8½	9
Cash Credits on Deposit of Government Paper or Railway Shares ..	7	7½
On Deposit of Goods	8½	9

And on the 12th June following the rates declined by 2½ and 2 per cent. in the first two items, and by 1 per cent. in the remaining items, the distinction between the terms of 30 and 60 days being done away with in the following August, which were supplemented by further alterations in September.

A retrospect of the history of the Bank shows that on the 7th January, 1809, the Bank rate was 10 per cent. on Bills and Notes and 9 per cent. on Loans on Deposit with a 5 per cent. margin, and in that year a dividend was declared of 9½ per cent. or Sicca Rupees 488-4-6 per share, which was maintained up to the 2nd July, 1812, when it increased to 10 per cent., but owing to a fraud that was perpetrated, it declined to 8½ per cent., rising again to 10 per cent. on the 5th July, 1814. On March 4th 1815, the dividend was 10½ per cent. which rate remained unchanged until 1818, when it rose to 12½ per cent. Thereafter it began to decline and fell as low as 5½ per cent. in 1821, regaining itself at 10½ per cent. in 1823. In 1824, as the result of a fraud to the extent of Rs. 40,000, the dividend was only 2½ per cent. but it rose again from 4½ and 4 per cent. to 15½ per cent. in 1826, after which it commenced to decline, until in 1834 it was 6 per cent. Subsequently, it became *nil*, which unhappy state of affairs was due to what is known

as Rajkissore Dutt's forgeries in 1829, to whom the Bank advanced a loan of seven lakhs on forged Company's Papers. Strange to relate, when the papers were taken, in the usual course of business to the Secretary (then Mr. Dorin) for the required advance, he noticed some peculiarity in the printing, which excited his suspicion, and he therefore sent the papers to the Treasury for examination, in accordance with an arrangement entered into with the Accountant-General to Government in 1828, "that, as a security against fraud and forgery, as well as against counterfeit securities, the Bank, before making any advance upon Government Promissory Notes, should send them to the office of the Accountant-General, to be verified by the Head Uncovenanted Assistant, who, after comparison with the office registers, was required to certify to their correctness or otherwise." On their return with the certificate that all was right, Mr. Dorin deemed further objection unjustifiable and passed them. The loan was subsequently renewed, be it noted, under the same precautions adopted by that able officer, who still retained his suspicions, but the result was the same as before, the papers having been again passed as genuine. The forgery was, however, discovered later, when the duplicate numbers turned up; but the exactness of the signatures was so complete that the public officers whose names appeared on the Papers could not deny their genuineness, which caused the belief at the time that the signatures were genuine but that they had been obtained surreptitiously, in which opinion the Magistrate who investigated the case concurred. Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the then Financial Secretary to Government, whose name the Papers bore, when placed in the witness-box, declared that he could not swear that the signatures were not his own. There was little doubt, therefore that duplicate Papers had been signed by him, and that, without looking at what he signed, he affixed his name to those called forgeries. The endorsement of a well-known Rajah was on several of the Papers, and there was sufficient evidence to shew his signature to have been genuine and also that he had participated in the amount raised on the Papers. The Government having declined to make good to the Bank the amounts advanced upon the reputed forgeries, the matter was referred to the Court of Directors in England, who decided against the claim of the Bank to a refund of the amount advanced, when the Bank brought an action against the Government in the Supreme Court and lost it. Induced, however, by the absence of unanimity on the part of the Judges, the Bank appealed to the Privy Council, which confirmed the decision of the Supreme Court. In the result, on it becoming known that no dividend would be declared, Bank stock fell from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 500 premium, and eventually to par; but the consternation and excitement had only a temporary duration, and operated in favour of those who preserved their equilibrium, and seized the opportunity of purchasing all the shares they could find, for in the following year the dividend was 14 per cent. and the shares rose to their former premium value at Rs. 16,000. The Court of Directors was petitioned by certain parties on the subject of the forgeries, it being pointed out that the losses sustained were the result of the manner in which the Government of Bengal conducted the business connected with the Government Loans, but they refused to compensate the Bank, on the grounds that their compliance might lead to their being importuned on future occasions, and that that caution which it was the duty of commercial men to exercise was not used or it should have been, repudiating at the same time any negligence on the part of their own officers, and so ended that incident in the Bank's history. This decision appears, however, to have a very arbitrary character, in view of the fact that the official signatories admitted that their signatures, which the documents bore, were genuine, but that they had been obtained surreptitiously, which clothed them with negligence; whereas, on the other hand, the Bank's officers had adopted the safeguard prescribed by law in sending the Papers to be certified by the Accountant-General, who was also placed on notice of the Secretary's suspicions on both occasions, and they were nevertheless passed as genuine. Clearly, in this instance, "the law is a Hass."

In 1836, in consequence of the changes in the currency, the Bank's capital stock was expressed in Company's Rupees and was raised to Rs. 75,00,000, while the value of the shares was reduced to Rs. 4,000, under a new Charter granted to the Bank by Lord Auckland—Act XIX of 1836. The note circulation was then Rs. 1,16,00,000. The total number of dividends declared from 2nd January, 1809, to 30th September, 1836—a period of 27 years and 9 months—was 55, and the total amount of profits declared in dividends was Sicca Rs. 1,31,00,307-4-8, equal to nearly (Sicca Rs.) 9 1/2 per cent per annum on 50 lakhs of Sicca Rupees, which was the capital stock from 1809 to 1836. In this year the Government sent to the Directors a correspondence that had taken place with some merchants in England on the subject of establishing a new Bank, to be called "The Bank of India," into which it was proposed to merge the Bank of Bengal, but it was of course discouraged. On the 1st November, 1838, the capital stock of the Bank was raised by one-half its amount to Company's Rs. 1,12,50,000. In 1839, the paid-up capital represented Rs. 89,61,000, and subsequently Rs. 90,65,000. In the following year it rose to Rs. 1,00,44,000 and later on Rs.1,07,00,000—2,675 shares of Company's Rs. 4,000 each. In 1844, Mr. Thomas Bracken, a non-official, was appointed by the Directors to the office of Secretary, the Government protesting against the withdrawal of the appointment from the Civil Service and intimating that, if persevered in, they would stop the allowance made by them in part of the Secretary's salary, for which stoppage the Proprietors made provision under Clauses 23 and 26 of Act VI of 1839, maintaining their right to make the appointment. In 1841, the new 5 per cent Loan affected Government Paper, the quotation for 5 per cents being 93 and for 4 per cents 85. It may here be incidentally mentioned that in August (1841), the Bank of Bombay intimated their intention to open a branch at Calcutta. In September, 1844, the new 5 per cents stood at about 11 per cent premium and 4 per cents at three-quarter per cent discount. In 1847, Mr. Thomas Bracken resigned the Secretaryship and was succeeded by another non-official, Mr. Charles Hogg, on whose retirement in 1851, Mr. W. Grey, of the Civil Service, was nominated to the office, but as he was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal (subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1867 to 1871), Mr. J. B. Plumb, the Deputy Secretary, was appointed to the higher office. In 1856, all the Banks in Calcutta petitioned the Legislative Council of India for an enactment to protect them from the consequences of paying cheques bearing forged endorsements, similar to the Act in force in England—16 and 17 Victoria, Chapter LIX, Section 19.

In 1857, the Mutiny caused great distrust on the part of the Natives and created an active demand for silver in exchange for notes, when the rate of interest rose from 6 to 13 per cent., while on Government acceptances it rose to 15 per cent., receding to normal conditions in the latter half of the following year. In 1860, Mr. George Dickson, who held the position of Secretary and Inspector of the Caledonian Banking Company, was chosen by the Directors to fill the office of Secretary in place of Mr. Plumb, who had resigned. In this year, the Right Hon'ble James Wilson, Financial Minister of India, announced in Council the intention of the Government to issue a State Paper Currency for India and to withdraw the right of issue enjoyed by the three Presidency Banks, followed on the 28th February, 1862, by the modified Charter (Act IV of 1862), which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on that date, when the business of the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council commenced at the Bank of Bengal, since which time the business of the Bank has been conducted on practically the conditions that prevail at the present time with a few unimportant changes.

It remains now to record that for the 26 years and 3 months—1st October 1836 to 1862—the Bank's dividends averaged 10¾ per cent., which, added to the average dividend of 9½ per cent. for the previous period of 27 years and 9 months already referred to, produces the result that in the first 54 years of its existence the Bank returned to its shareholders an average of 10 per cent. In 1862, they received 14 per cent. and the market value of the shares was 7 per cent. premium, which left them no grounds for dissatisfaction. The subsequent historical data will form the subject of another article on some future occasion.

In conclusion, it may be noted here that the Bank of Bombay commenced operations under Act III of 1840 on the 15th April of that year, and that the Bank of Madras commenced operations under Act IX of 1843 on the 1st July of that year. Their history will be related next.

NAP.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Dec. 18, (PARIS, Dec. 19.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Address to the Turkish Parliament.—An address of congratulation, signed by nearly 400 members of the House of Commons, is being sent to the Turkish Parliament.

Football.—Under Rugby Union rules, the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on Saturday at Queen's Club, Kensington, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring a goal. An international match between Wales and the Australians, at Cardiff, was won by Wales by a penalty goal and two tries to two tries.

Ireland.—Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., who has returned from his political mission to the Irish in America, says a number of prominent Irish Americans will accept Mr. Redmond's invitation to visit Ireland.

Labour.—The Prime Minister received a deputation on the question of unemployment on Tuesday from the recent conference at the Guildhall.

Law and Police.—The appeal of the lady graduates of St. Andrew's University in regard to the University franchise has been dismissed by the House of Lords. In the Chancery Division of the High Court Mr. Justice Warrington has made an order for the appointment of a receiver of the assets and property of the One and All Sickness and Accident Insurance Association. The investigation of the Charges against Mr. Bottomley, M.P., and others, has been continued at the Guildhall Police-court.

Motor Traffic.—A coroner's jury has found that the fatal collision in Leicestershire between a motor-car and a pony-cart was due to want of care on the part of the driver of the horse vehicle.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords last week, the agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.—The Port of London Bill was the chief feature of the business on Monday. The second reading was moved, in a fairly large House, by Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, who laid stress on the development of certain foreign ports, and the extreme severity of the competition with which the Thames was being met. The rejection of the Bill was moved by Lord Ritchie of Dundee. After a prolonged debate, during which the Bill was criticized sharply by Opposition speakers, Lord Salisbury, however, declaring that he and his friends should support the second reading, the Bill was read a second time.—On Tuesday, Lord Beauchamp moved the second reading of the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill. Lord Newton proposed its rejection, arguing that the humanity plea had been completely shattered. Lord Lansdowne, though with some misgivings, declined to take the responsibility of voting against the second reading. The discussion proceeded in an interested House, and ultimately the Bill, after a closing speech by Lord Crewe, was read a second time by 121 against 14.—The greater part of the sitting on Wednesday was taken up with the Committee on the Port of London Bill.—In the House of Commons last week, the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill passed the report stage. On Monday, the third reading on the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was moved by Mr. Gladstone, and was opposed by Lord R. Cecil. The debate ended by dinner time, after speeches by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Herbert Samuel, and the third reading was carried on a division by 264 votes to 89. The latter part of the sitting was devoted to the London Electric Supply Bills, which were passed after a long debate. On Tuesday, the House considered the Lords amendments to the Children Bill. An amendment to exclude children from the bars of publichouses excited some opposition, and was not agreed to without considerable discussion. On Wednesday half a day was given, according to promise, to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Political Speeches.—The Prime Minister, last week, at a dinner given in recognition of his services in connexion with the Licensing Bill, invited the Liberal party to regard the veto of the House of Lords as the dominating issue in politics.—At a meeting of Welsh Liberals in London, on Monday, Mr. Lloyd-George contended that the interest of Wales in the struggle with the House of Lords was paramount. That House stood in the way of all Welsh reforms.

The Amherst Sales.—At these sales last week, eight panels of tapestry were sold for 12,000 guineas, and a suite of Louis XV. furniture fetched 7,000 guineas.

Woman Suffrage.—The Prime Minister has declined to meet a deputation of registered medical women, owing to pressure of business, but has accepted from them a written statement in support of woman suffrage. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided not to address any further meetings at which women are present.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Dudley, speaking at Ballarat on Monday, said that unfortunately the great distance between England and Australia would render it difficult, if not impossible for the King to gratify the wishes of Australians by visiting the Commonwealth. Nothing was more gratifying to his Majesty than the feeling that he occupied a real place in the affection of Australians.

Canada.—It is reported from Brantford Ontario, that the Indians of the Six Nations have elected the Prince of Wales as their honorary war chief.

South Africa.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that the celebration of Dingaan's Day, which for some years possessed a purely racial significance, is yearly losing this character, and becoming a day of general national thanksgiving throughout South Africa.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt and Congress.—A passage in President Roosevelt's Message severely criticizing the action of the Congress last year in reference to the secret service police has stirred considerable feeling, and led the House of Representatives to appoint a committee to consider what action should be taken. There was a debate in the Senate on the subject on Wednesday, during the course of which one of the speakers said that if the King of England had addressed to the House of Commons such language as the President had used he would have been superseded by a Regent. A committee was appointed to inquire into the matters involved.

Mr. Roosevelt and Panama.—President Roosevelt on Tuesday addressed a special Message to Congress replying to the constantly reiterated assertions that there was some corrupt action by or on behalf of the United States Government in connexion with the acquisition of the title of the French company to the Panama Canal.

Relations with Canada.—Our Washington Correspondent says considerable progress has been made lately in negotiating treaties dealing with questions still outstanding between Canada and the United States.

FOREIGN.

France.—News has been received that a party of 48 members of the Foreign Legion in Algeria recently mutinied, deserted and held up a train in which General Vigy was one of the passengers. The mutineers were pursued by a force of gendarmes and arrested.

Germany.—The new battleship Posen was launched at Kiel on Saturday. It is stated that within a few months the greater part of the German high sea fleet will be permanently stationed at Wilhelmshaven. Prince Bulow has declared in the Reichstag his opinion that there are insuperable difficulties to an international limitation of armaments. The Reichstag has passed a supplementary law regulating the hours of labour for women and children in industrial employment.

Holland and Venezuela.—The Dutch have captured two Venezuelan vessels.

President Castro in Europe.—President Castro, after passing through France, where the Government imposed strict conditions on his visit, has arrived in Berlin.

Russia.—The Admiralty Appeal Court has confirmed the judgment of the Libau Prize Court justifying the capture and destruction of the Oldhamia during the Russo-Japanese war. There was a stormy scene on Wednesday in the Duma.

The Near East.—The Austrian Ambassador in Constantinople has received instructions to open direct negotiations with the Porte for the settlement of the differences between the two countries, Austria-Hungary accepting the declaration of the Porte that within limits of its legal sphere of competence it will do all it can to check the boycott.

Turkey.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that it it understood that Mr. Crawford, of the British Customs Service, has been selected to act as adviser in the reorganization of the Turkish Customs.

Aerial Navigation.—The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain has now acquired its own experimental ground, near Dagenham, which will be opened for the use of members at an early date.

Court and Personal.—The King came up to town for an investiture on Monday, and returned to Brighton on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales presided on Monday over a meeting of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

Ecclesiastical.—Sir A Cripps has withdrawn his resignation of the office of Vicar-General.—Father Bernard Vaughan, preaching at the Westminister Cathedral on Sunday, before a very large congregation, urged that the Accession Declaration should be made inoffensive to Roman Catholics.

Naval and Military.—The British Government has sanctioned the employment of a British Admiral for the reorganization of the Turkish navy.

Obituary.—Earl Annesley, Sir Ewen Cameron, Sir Walter Colvin, Mr. R. E. Codrington, M. Muravieff, and Sir C. M. Warmington, K.C.

Sporting.—The South African Cricket Association has resolved to invite the M.C.C. to send out a team to South Africa during the 19 9-10 season.—A race for the sculling championship of the world took place on Tuesday on the Wanganui River, New Zealand, between W. Webb (New Zealand), the holder, and R. Arnst (New Zealand), and was easily won by Arnst in 19min. 51 3-5sec.—The race between Dorando and the Canadian Indian Longboat was run at the Madison-square Gardens, New York, on Tuesday night, and was won by Longboat in 2hr. 45min. 5 2-5sec.—The Hastings "Marathon" race was held on Wednesday, and was won by W. T. Clarke, of the Sefton Hariers, in 2h. 37min. 16sec.—"Times."

INVASION TEST.

Maxims in Motor-Omnibuses.

DEFENDERS' ADVENTURES IN FOG AND MUD.

London, Dec. 19.

Another rehearsal of the defence of Essex from an invading enemy was carried out in the fog and mud yesterday—a day providing a test for motor-omnibuses, which carried the defenders with their Maxim guns to the front. It was assumed that the enemy, coming up the Crouch, had seized the railway and were threatening Wickford and Shoeburyness Fort. Lieutenant-Colonel Massy, at Warley, unable to transport troops by railway, and calculating that the march would bring them to the scene of action too late, requisitioned a "fleet" of twenty-four motor-omnibuses. They started in the early hours of the morning from London garages, and assembled at Upton Park at 5-45 a.m., under Captain Bagnall-Wild, secretary of Mechanical Transport Committee of the War Office.

Creeping in single file through a dense white fog, they arrived outside Warley Barracks soon after eight. Five hundred men—four companies of the 1st Norfolk and one company (Territorials) of the 7th Essex—were to board the omnibuses. Twenty-five men and officer was the complement of each half.

The man carried one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition. The others had ninety rounds with entrenching spades and picks. They had blankets, full kits, and a day's rations. Inside the omnibuses were stored one hundred rounds of spare ammunition for each man and another day's rations. Three Maxim guns and ammunition were also carried.

READY TO START.

By 8-30 Vanguards, Generals, and Union Jacks were ready to start in two columns. The first ten omnibuses in each column were filled by the men. Then came one empty vehicle in case of breakdown and an "ambulance" omnibus. At 8-45 the signal was given. Each driver had to keep thirty yards behind the vehicle in front. The speed was to average eight and not exceed twelve miles. The two columns took different routes to meet again at Hadleigh Cross roads, within striking distance of Shoeburyness. If one relief party were stopped the other might get through.

Column 1 had covered three miles when an omnibus at the rear of the procession, in turning a sharp corner skidded into a ditch. The soldiers, ready for such an emergency, scuttled off like school boys and were upon the spare omnibus in a trice. The motor-lorry pulled the helpless one out. Four miles farther on two omnibuses steering round a farmer's cart, came to grief in a ditch. After a delay of seven or eight minutes they were on the road again.

Some of the omnibuses snorted up the hills at walking pace; more than one stopped. Then the soldiers, with a laugh, pushed and pulled them to the summit. Column 1 reached the cross roads at 12-5 p.m. Its regular formation had been lost, but nine omnibuses of the twelve were "in at the death." The others came up later on with grimy mechanics on their driving seats.

Column 2 had arrived ten minutes earlier in much better formation. Only one omnibus had been deserted by the roadway. Several miles before Hadley cross the cyclist scouts had come into touch with the "enemy." The soldiers, trooping quickly from the omnibuses, took up positions in the neighbouring fields. Despite skids and breakdowns, they were not too late. The motor-omnibuses had, in the opinion of the officers, acquitted themselves with credit. The average speed was seven miles an hour.

GREAT FLIGHT.

95 Miles by Aeroplane.

MR. WRIGHT'S RECORD.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, surpassed all records in mechanical flight the other day by remaining in the air for an hour and fifty-four minutes, soaring to a height of four hundred feet, and covering a distance estimated at no less than ninety-five miles. This extraordinary achievement was accomplished near Le Mans, in a strong wind, and ended only owing to a slight mechanical defect.

To realise the full significance of this feat it is necessary to recall the scepticism towards aeroplaning which prevailed in many quarters little more than two years ago. In November, 1906, general admiration was evoked by a flight of 230 yards by M. Santos-Dumont.

Since then Mr, Orville Wright has flown forty five miles in seventy-four minutes. Mr. Wilbur Wright's best performance up to other day was a flight of fifty-six miles in ninety-one minutes, and with a passenger he has flown forty-two miles in sixty-four minutes.

Mr. Henry Farman's performances include a flight of twenty-four miles in thirty-six minutes, and an adventurous and successful cross-country flight of eighteen miles without a stop. M. Blériot has made an excursion from town to town of over twenty miles, with two short halts, M. Delagrange has on several occasions flown for distances of more than fifteen miles.

Mr. Wilbur Wright and Mr. Orville Wright have both announced their intention of competing for the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for a flight from London to Manchester. Several aeronauts are preparing to attempt the Cross-Channel flight for the "Daily Mail" £500 prize and other awards. The total value of prizes waiting to be won by aeroplanists now approaches £60,000. The years 1907 and 1908 have witnessed such astonishing progress that it would be rash to set limits to the probable achievements of 1909 and 1910.

Meanwhile interest in the motor-driven dirigible balloon continues to increase. Inventors have in no way been daunted by the accidents to British, German, French, and American airships. The formation of passenger airship companies is announced in Berlin and Chicago, and the Paris Press is responsible for the declaration that on may 1 next year four great airships will inaugurate pleasure trips by night and day from Paris at a fare of £8 per voyage.

The French Aero Club is organising for next year an airship race, which is to be one of the chief events in an "aviation week," which will see the first international aeroplane contest.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Return from Brighton.

The King, who has derived great benefit from his further stay at Hove, will as at present arranged, return to Buckingham Palace on Monday and join the Queen at Sandringham on Wednesday.

Brighton, December 18.

Not even in the spring could his Majesty have had a more perfect day than this has been. The sky was a cloudless blue, and the day of sunshine ended with a splendid sunset. The King was out earlier than hitherto, walking across from King's Gardens into Hove lawns. For some time he strolled along the paths with his dog Caesar, enjoying the sunshine and brisk air. Caesar, who wears with pride a collar with the words "Caesar," I am the King's dog," is a rough-haired fox-terrier, well bred and good-tempered.

It was Caesar, who introduced the King to the children on the Seaford front. They had a dog whose acquaintance Caesar desired to make, The small boys and girls were rather scared at the intrusion, and the king had to assure them that his favourite was quite harmless. They are now the most radiantly happy children on the south Coast. They had no notion that they had conversed with the King till their mothers read it in the newspapers.

Before luncheon his Majesty went for a motor drive to Danny, where he called on Colonel W. H. Campion C. B., and the Hon. Mrs. Campion. His Majesty spent nearly an hour viewing the beautiful mansion and grounds. At Hurst the King had his car slowed down as it passed through the cheering crowd, and it went at walking pace past the cross-roads near the church where the school children had gathered to greet his Majesty. In the afternoon the King went for a drive along King's Road, and Madeira Drive. Afterwards he called at one or two curiosity shops in Brighton, making a number of purchases.

DISHONOURED CHEQUES.

Counsel's Remarkable Story of Fraud

London, Dec. 18.

Remarkable allegations were made at Westminster to-day when William Henry Jackson, twenty-six, alias the Hon. Henry C. Brooke-Johnson, arrested on a warrant at Dover, was charged with obtaining £225 by fraud from Mr. Herbert Slater, motor engineer, of Knightsbridge.

The accused, a tall, well-dressed young man, was stated to have had a most remarkable career. He gave his address as Museum Chambers, Bury-street, Bloomsbury.

At this address it is alleged, the police book, possession of various papers including a document duly stamped and signed purporting to be a power of attorney to the "Hon. Henry C. Brooke-Johnson, of Oaklands Court, Sidmouth," signed by Lord Cowper, of St. James's-square, Mr. Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Baron Braybrooke, Mr. Joseph Sassoon, Sir Charles Johnson-Brooke Rajah of Sarawak, and Mr. Henry F. Shoemaker of New York.

"ALL A FORGERY."

Detective-Sergeant Barrett stated that when shown this document, which purported to be an authorisation for contracts and concessions, accused said, "I should like to tear it up. It is all a forgery, but I only did a part of it. A man named Bullock did the other part, and he is responsible for my position."

Mr. Charles Humphries, for the prosecution, said the accused was the son of people in a small way at Birmingham, but he had posed as a person of aristocratic connections and very large means.

By false statements, Mr. Humphries continued, Jackson obtained various cheques from the prosecutor, amounting to £225, and also arranged to purchase Mr. Slater's garage business for £8,200.

Detective-Sergeant Barrett said that Jackson was arrested as he stepped off the boat on his arrival from France. The witness took from him a magazine, revolver, two magazines of cartridges, a cheque-book on the Charing Cross Bank, and cheques filled up for large amounts on the Bristol branch of the National Provincial Bank of England.

A remand was ordered.

PEACE OR WAR?

The Storm Centre.

WHY MONTENEGRO WAITS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRINCE.

London, Dec. 19.

The attitude of Montenegro and Servia is a matter on which the maintenance of peace in the Balkans will largely depend in the immediate future. We publish to-day a most interesting telegram from our special correspondent, Mr. William Maxwell, describing an interview with Prince Nicolas of Montenegro, and giving the Prince's views on the present situation. Unless the claims of his people for territorial expansion are satisfied, the Prince declares that they will fight.

Cettinge, Dec. 18.

Montenegro will keep the peace till the Conference decides her fate. Such is the pledge which her Prince has given to the British Government, and it holds good for Servia also. For weal or for woe these two States are united. Prince Nicolas has repeated this pledge to me in an interesting interview. If the Conference fails to satisfy his modest ambitions, the mountains may awaken once more to the echoes of five centuries of strife.

There is no mistaking the temper of the people. The authority of the Prince alone restrains them. Better die in battle than under the foreign yoke is the universal sentiment. In this land every man is armed and a soldier, patrols watch the frontier day and night, howitzers and heavy guns have been dragged through the snow to the mountain crests, the cannon dominate Cattaro, the Portsmouth of the Adriatic, which is garrisoned with 4,000 Austrian troops, and guarded by two Austrian battleships and two cruisers.

On her part, Austria makes no concealment of her preparations. The entrance to her splendid harbour bristles with forts and batteries, protected by barbed wire entanglements. So plainly visible are these preparations as to suggest the suspicion that they are intended to be seen and to serve as a warning.

Yet Cattaro has its points of weakness as well as its strength. Impregnable from the sea, it may be harassed from the precipitous frontier within sight of its harbour.

HOPE LOST.

In the remote tranquil hamlet which has been the capital of Montenegro for more than four centuries, Prince Nicolas dwells in a house which would pass unnoticed in any London suburb. Patriarchal in appearance, and nearly seventy years of age, he is a dominant and picturesque figure. He wears the native dress, with a pistol in his belt, and looks like a warrior, while he talks like a statesman or a poet.

"They tell me that nothing has been lost through the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina," he said to me, "because these provinces have been for thirty years in Austrian hands. Yet we have lost what is most precious to mankind—hope. For more than a quarter of a century we have lived in the hope that one day the ambition of the Slavs would be realised, and the provinces which we conquered be restored to us. That hope has now gone.

"Europe has witnessed the destruction of our nationality, and we are to be entombed for eve among these arid heights. I am told not to expect any cession of territory. What then, am I to expect? Nothing less than cession will satisfy the needs of my people. Thus far I have restrained their instinct to put their fate to the test of war, and I will continue to do so until the Conference determines that fate: but if this last hope fails, I must make the great sacrifice.

"I know what war is, and how small a chance we have of success, but we would rather end five hundred years of glorious independence in battle than die a miserable and lingering death. Our eyes and our hearts turn to the Great Powers, most of all to Britain, who so often in the past has proved our friend in the hour of need. I would avoid war if I could but Europe can help me by giving my people back some part of their conquest, and by granting Bosnia and Herzegovina autonomy, so as not to destroy for ever a Slav nationality.

"Restore to us Spizza, which is part of our port Antivari, and the occupation of which Austria can no longer defend on the ground of necessity of supervising Antivari, since Antivari is now a free port. The possession of Spizza is a matter to which the Montenegrins attach supreme importance. I believe that if it were ceded to them such an action would go far to satisfy their demands. Unhappily Austria dreads to withdraw from this barren rock for fear that Montenegro might join hands with Italy."

SHOTS ON SERVIAN FRONTIER.

Belgrade, Dec. 18.

According to authentic reports received here an Austrian captain with about fifty men crossed the Servian frontier at Mokra Gora on Wednesday, the officer using his fieldglass and making notes.

It is also stated that Austrian troops under an officer crossed the Servian frontier at Liubovia. One of the Austrian soldiers fired his rifle, alarming the Servian Customs guards, one of whom replied by firing his rifle into the mildst of the Austrians. The latter thereupon retreated.

On behalf of the Servian Government it was stated to-night that if such incidents continue it will be very difficult to keep the population from attacking the Austrian troops, whose secret conduct is described as highly provocative.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers were booked to proceed by the B. & O. Co's steamer "Arabia," Commander Leigh, connecting with steamer "Himalaya" for London:—

Per s. s. Arabia to London on 2nd January 1909.

Armfield, Mrs	Miller, Mr R E
Arbuthnot, Sir George	Munro, Mr J
Bey, Mr H L	Ottewill, Mr H A
Bradford, Mr J H	Purdie Mr D A
Bowie, Mr H P	Parkers, Mrs
Bharatpur, Maharaja of	Plowden, Mr and Mrs C W C
Bharatpur, Maji (mother of	Ridley, Mr F F
Carey, Mr and Mrs H W	Roever, Mr W
Cox, Mr H S	Radcliffe, Capt E A
Carr, Mrs	Rudd, Mr W H
Charrington, Lt H V S	Rodier, Mr J P
Coppinger, Capt W N	Simons, Miss
Douglas, Mr W B	Smith, Mr Hering
Feltherstonbaugh, Mr and Mrs	Sykes, Miss E D
Forster, Maj P B B	Stewart, Capt J W
Fisher, Maj J	Seliz, Mr F
Fiennes, Crampton Mrs	Stuart, Mr J W
Fraser, Maj and Mrs W S	Summers Smith Mr
Fraser, Dr J S	Sutherland, Mrs
Harley, Mr A B	Singh, Mr B N and K and 5 Native Servants
Holland, Dr H T	Taylor, Capt K M
Hill, Mr R	Taylor, Mr C B
Heywood, Mr T K	Thomas, Mrs
Johnston, Mr and Mrs F W and infant	Wood, Miss
Jaeger, Mr C	Wood, Master
Kaug, M A	Webster, Mr C G
Lawrence, Mr J W R	Wallis, Mr B G and Miss Warden, Maji.
Leventhorpe, Mrs	Wilson, Mr G C
Molony, Mr and Mrs child and infant	Yule, Mr D
	Yate Lee, Mr and Mrs infant

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the youngest daughter of Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and the eldest son of Raja Binaya Krishna Deb of Sobha Bazar.

THE INDIAN DISCONTENT.

Alleged Plot in California.

The San Francisco correspondent of the "Evening Standard" is responsible for the following telegram. It was published in our contemporary on Dec. 15th without a date:—

Details of a plot to overthrow British rule in India and make a Sikh ruler of the country are now in the hands of secret service officers on the Pacific Coast. These officers are working for the British Government along the Pacific seaboard, from Los Angeles in the south to Vancouver in the north. For the last three months native spies, under two white officers, have been quietly gathering information. This was not difficult, for no less than 10,000 Indian revolutionists reside around Seattle, where they have formed a society to overthrow English rule in India.

Directors were sent to the minor leaders in India by an apparently harmless code through a white man in California to a well-known firm in Calcutta. The leader is a Sikh of exceptionally high caste, who by a special dispensation has been allowed to leave his native country in order to prepare himself as a ruler when the time arrives. He is still little more than a youth, yet he has taken his degree at Cambridge, it is asserted, and has followed this up with a special course at Columbia University. His headquarters were for a considerable time in New York; his present whereabouts are only known to the highest council of the revolutionists, consisting of seven high-caste Sikhs. The latter were until recently in Vancouver, where some of them were employed in mills, but they have now crossed into American territory.

It was one of these who disclosed the whole plan to a British secret service officer on being promised his freedom as the price of the betrayal of the plot. His story, told in good English, was as follows:—

"The main uprising is to take place in April, when the hot weather sets in, and the white troops are at a disadvantage. The white officers, too, will have gone to the hills. Amritsar is to be the scene of the rising.

"One of the men now on this (American) side has control over the train service. All departments are now run by Hindoos and Mahomedans. There is no caste prejudice between us now, and it has been arranged for all the main lines of communication to be destroyed at a given signal.

"The only thing that is lacking is artillery, and we rely on our first victories to get big guns.

"Officers are already detailed off to take the places of the white leaders, and regiments which are apparently loyal to England will be used practically as they now are. Huge stocks of arms, many of them of the most modern type, recently manufactured in Japan, have been smuggled in, and are buried at places only known to the highest leaders.

Every native who has command of a detachment under the British has been allotted a position and a corps. We have been aided in our plan of campaign by foreign experts.

"Many of the native rajas, now thought to be unswerving in their loyalty to the British, will be found on our side with their excellently trained troops.

"We have reckoned on reinforcements coming from England, and the Suez Canal will be blocked by the sinking of a pilgrim ship."

It is possible, remarks the paper, that San Francisco has heard an exaggerated report of Indian disaffection. It is believed that not one in a hundred thousand Indians sympathises with the Brahmins' endeavour to instal themselves as rulers in place of the British.

There is no doubt that disaffection has spread among the Sikhs of the Punjab, chiefly through the propaganda of the society known as the Arya Samaj. The society was started with the laudable object of clearing Hindooism of the overgrowth of legends which covered the original tenets, and of subordinating the distinctions of caste to real religion.

Unfortunately, the Arya Samaj left this path, became virulently anti-English, and began to work upon the Sikhs. In this it proved all the more successful as the Sikhs' chief dogma is the renunciation of caste. Moreover, though splendid fighters, they are also born grumblers.

As to the influence of the agitators in the army this is more than doubtful. The Sikhs are in a majority in only ten out of the 117 battalions of native infantry, and in none of the thirty-eight regiments of cavalry. Of those ten battalions of infantry only one is credited with a tinge of disloyalty. No Sikhs have anything to do with artillery except mountain guns.

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

A committee of registered medical women having addressed to the Prime Minister a request that he should receive a deputation in reference to the extension of the franchise to women, in which it was stated that 538 registered medical women are in favour of such extension, while only fifteen are opposed to it, Mr. Asquith expresses his readiness to receive and consider any representations that might be made to him in writing.

The committee have since sent to the Prime Minister a written statement of their reasons for advocating the extension of the suffrage to duly qualified women.

As a result of his experience at the Albert Hall Meeting on Dec. 5th Mr. Lloyd George has reluctantly come to the decision that he will not address any meetings at which women are present. It has, therefore, been decided that no woman will be admitted to the meeting to be held at Liverpool, on Dec. 21st, at which Mr. Lloyd George is to speak.

When Miss Christabel Pankhurst is released from Holloway Gaol next week, on the completion of her sentence, the event will be made the occasion of a great demonstration by members of the National Women's Social and Political Union, who will assemble outside the gaol. Miss Pankhurst will find an open landau, which will be literally a bower of roses. The carriage will be drawn by four milk-white horses, driven by the Suffragists, the driver, the "groom," and the two "footmen" being members of the union, attired in a uniform consisting of a green skirt, white jersey, and purple cap, the colours of the party. A breakfast will be held at the Inns of Court Hotel.

In the meantime Miss Pankhurst is the subject of some remarkable compliments in the current number of "Votes for Women," the organ of the union. She is addressed as—"Child of Destiny," "Spirit of the dawn" "Maiden Warrior," and compared with "the young Siegfried in his maiden might." The address begins as follows:—"Christabel! Christabel! As the dawn to the waiting earth upon whose breast have lain all night the chilling mists of tears, so are you dear to the hearts of women." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who is responsible for the apostrophe, concludes with the following statement:—"Far away upon the fire-girt mountaintop sleeps the womanhood that is both human and divine. She will not awake nor give unto the world her lore of wisdom and of love until you and we have accomplished all that has been decreed."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

The "Westminster Gazette," after expressing cordial approval of Lord Morley's speech, says:—"Our problem in India at this moment is whether our Executive will prove sufficiently human and sufficiently flexible to adjust itself to the new conditions. It has served the Empire well in the past; it has all the virtues—courage, competence, disinterestedness—which we look for in the administering or colonising Englishman. But it has almost of necessity a supreme belief in its own ways and a great suspicion of other ways, and it is extremely sensitive to criticism, whether that is administered by the Home Government or the House of Commons or the newspapers. Men so sheltered or cut off from the give-and-take of political life as it is in this country almost inevitably look with alarm upon any change which modifies their power or which exposes them to the criticism of those whom they are appointed to rule. And yet we hope that the Indian Civil Service will rise to this occasion and do their utmost—generously and loyally—to carry out the reforms which Lord Morley now proposes." In none of the comments that I have read has anything been said as to what will happen to the scheme if, as I suppose, may be the case, there is a general election before legislative effect can be given to Lord Morley's proposals and the Liberals should fail to retain power.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE LORDS.

The Prime Minister in the speech he delivered a week ago at the banquet given in his honour by some 200 of his Parliamentary supporters was in a fighting mood, but he did not, as could hardly have been expected, announce the date of the general election. He however made it clear that he has no intention of advising his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament before at least we know the results of Mr. Lloyd-George's visits to the various henroosts that have excited his cupidity as Chancellor of the Exchequer. After describing the attitude of the House of Lords to certain liberal measures he roused his hosts to great enthusiasm by saying:—"Is this state of things to continue? We say that it must be brought to an end, and I invite the Liberal party to-night to treat the veto of the House of Lords as the eliminating issue in politics because in the long run it overshadows and absorbs every other." One of subsequent speakers, Mr. Herbert Samuel, whose rise in public estimation must be causing some anxiety to other budding statesmen we know of, declared that the Liberals in the constituencies had long been on the question of the veto of the House of Lords "like hounds in a leash." If he had said that on the question of the abolition of the hereditary chamber they were in this picturesque condition perhaps he would have been right. Mr Keir Hardie has been pointing out in his usual pleasant way that some important Liberals do not want to destroy the House of Lords as they hope to be members of that body some day, and it remains to be seen whether merely cutting the claws of the peers will enthuse the masses. "Punch," whose cart

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

Repression of Disorder

PROGRESS OF REFORMS.

In the House of Lords on Dec. 17.—Viscount Morley, was received with general cheers on rising "to make a statement on the proposals of the Government of India, and to present papers." He said: I feel that I owe a very sincere apology to the House for the disturbance in the business arrangements of the House of which I have been the cause, though the innocent cause. It has been said that by the delay in bringing forward this subject I have been anxious to burke discussion. That is not in the least true (Cheers) The reasons which made it seem to me desirable that the discussion on this most important and far reaching range of topics should be postponed were, I believe the House will agree with me, reasons of common sense. In the first place, discussions without any body having even the papers to be discussed would evidently have been ineffective. In the second place it would have been impossible to discuss those papers with good effect—the papers which I am going this afternoon to present to Parliament—until we know, at all events in some degree, what their reception has been in the country most immediately concerned. And then, thirdly, I cannot but apprehend that discussion here—I mean, in Parliament would be calculated to prejudice the reception in India of the proposals which the Government of India and his Majesty's Government agree to make. I submit those are three very sensible reasons why discussion, in my view, and I hope in the view of this House, was to be deprecated. (Hear, hear.)

A NEW CHAPTER OPENS.

This afternoon your lordships will be presented with a very modest Blue Book, but I should like to promise that to-morrow morning there will be ready for noble lords a series of papers on the same subject of a size so enormous that the most voracious or even carnivorous appetite for Blue Books will have ample food for augmenting the joys of the Christmas holidays. (Laughter.) The observations that I shall ask your lordships to allow me to make are the opening of a very important chapter in the history of the relations of Great Britain and India. I shall ask the indulgence of the House if I take a little time in not so much dissecting the contents of the papers, which the House will be able to do for itself by-and-by, as in indicating the general spirit which animates the Viceroy of India and his Majesty's Government here in making the proposals which I shall in a moment describe.

I suppose, like other Secretaries of State for India, I don't my first idea was to have what they used to have in the old days—a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into Indian government. I see that a predecessor of mine in the India Office, Lord Randolph Churchill—he was there for too short a time in 1885—had very strongly conceived that idea. On the whole I think there is a great deal at the present day to be said against that idea, and therefore what I have done was that the instigation and in concert with the Government of India, first, to open a chapter of constitutional reform, and next to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the internal relations between the Government of India and all its subordinate and dependent parts. That Commission will report, I believe, in February or March next—February, I hope. That again, will involve both the Government of India and the India Office in Whitehall and Parliament in pretty laborious and careful inquiries. It is not to be expected that the Act of 1858, passed amid great excitement, and now in existence for half a century, would not be better for supervision.

GOVERNMENT POSITION SOUND AS EVER.

Unfortunately, delay has not made the skies one brighter, but do not let us make the Indian sky cloudier than it really is. Do not let us consider the clouds to be darker than they are. I invite your lordships to look at the considerable, even formidable, difficulties that now encumber us, to look at them with a due sense of proportion. I could give no better example for imitation than what I may venture to call the intrepid coolness of Lord Minto. (Cheers.) What is the state of things as it appears to persons of authority and ample knowledge in India? One very important friend of mine in India, who well knows, says this:

The Anarchists are few; but, on the other hand, they are apparently prepared to go any length, and to run any risk. It must also be borne in mind that the ordinary man or lad in India has not too much courage, and that the loyal are terrorised by ruthless Extremists.

As a curious instance of the situation, I may mention that on the very day before the attempt to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser was made he had a reception at the college where he would be assassinated, and his reception was of the most enthusiastic and spontaneous kind. That shows the peculiar and subtle atmosphere in which things now are in Calcutta. A correspondent of mine says:

There is no fear of anything in the nature of a rising, but if murders continue a general panic may arise, and greatly increase the danger of the situation. We cannot hope that any machinery will completely stop outrages at once. We must be prepared to meet them, and there are growing indications that the native population itself is alarmed, and that we shall have the strong support of native public opinion.

The view of important persons in the Government of India is that, in substance, the position of our government in India is as sound and well-founded as it has ever been. (Hear, hear.) But I may be asked, has not the Government of India been obliged to pass a measure introducing pretty drastic machinery? That is quite true and I have no fault whatever to find with them for introducing this machinery. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I approve of it and I share to the full the responsibility for it.

TWO PATHS OF PERIL.

I understand that I am exposed to some obloquy on this account, and that I am charged with inconsistency That is a matter on which I am very well able to take care of myself. Quite early after my going to the India Office pressure was put on that office to repeal the regulations of 1818, under which men are being summarily deported without trial' without charge, without intention of trial or of charge. That is, of course a tremendous power to place in the hand of an Executive Government. But I said to myself then, and I say now, that I decline to take on the hands of the Government of India any weapon they have got in circumstances so formidable, so obscure and impenetrable as are the circumstances that surround British government in India. There are two paths of folly in these matters. One is to regard all Indian matters, procedure, and policy as if it were Great Britain or Ireland, and to insist that all the robes and apparel that suit Great Britain and Ireland must necessarily suit India. The other path of folly is to think that all you have to do is what I see has been suggested, to my amazement, in print, to blow a certain number of men from guns, and then your business will be done. Each of these paths leads to folly and disaster.

I have no delusions about the Summary Procedure Act. I do not ignore, and I do not believe anybody can ignore, the frightful risks involved in transferring what ought to be power under the law to the power of arbitrary personal discretion. I am alive to the temptations under summary procedure. I am alive to the danger of mistaking a headstrong excess of force for energy. Again I do not for an instant forget the tremendous price you pay for all operations of this sort, by the reaction and excitement that it provokes. In spite of these drawbacks there are situations in which a responsible Government is compelled to run these risks and to face possible protests, however high they may appear to be.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE JUSTIFIED.

War is, like war, a hateful thing from which however, the most ardent lovers of peace have not shrunk, and the only question for us is whether there is such a situation in India to-day as to justify the passing of the Act which was passed the other day and to justify resorting to the legislation of 1818. I cannot imagine anybody reading the speeches, and especially the unexaggerated speeches of the Viceroy last Friday, and the references to the risks of crimes perpetrated and attempted, and doubting for a moment that summary procedure of some kind or another was justified and called for. I see a tendency to criticise this legislation on a ground that strikes me as extreme. After all, it is not our fault. We must protect the lives of our officers. (Cheers.) We must protect the innocent and defenceless people both Indian and European, from blood-stained havoc of anarchic conspiracy. (Cheers.) I deplore the necessity, but we are bound to face the fact. I myself recognise this necessity with infinite regret, but it is not the Government either here or in India who are the authors of this necessity. If it is not impertinent or unbecoming of me to say so, I would not at all mind standing up in another place and saying exactly what I am saying here—that I approve of these proceedings and will do my best to support the Government. (Cheers.)

Now, a very important question arises, which I would ask your lordships to look at for a moment, because I am sure, both here and elsewhere, it will be argued that the necessity and the facts which cause that necessity of bringing forward strong repressive machinery will arrest our policy of reforms. That has been stated.

STANDING TO OUR GUNS.

The Governor General of India and myself have from the beginning of this unsettled state of things never varied in our determination to persevere in the policy of reform. (Hear, hear.) Let us put two plain questions to ourselves. I am sick of all the retrograde commonplaces, of the weakness of concessions to violence, and so on. Persevering in our path of reforms is not a concession to violence—reforms that we have publicly announced, adopted, worked at for more than two years—it is no concession to violence to persist in these reforms. It is simply standing to our guns. (Cheers.) An honourable gentleman addressed a very courteous letter to me the other day exhorting me to remember that Oriental countries invariably interpret kindness as fear. The founder of Christianity arose in an Oriental country, and when I am told that Orientals do not always appreciate kindness, and are only influenced by fear, I can only say I do not believe it, any more than I believe the strange saying of Carlyle that, after all, the fundamental question between any two human beings is, "Can I kill you or canst thou kill me?" I do not agree that any organised society has ever subsisted on either of these principles, or that brutality is always present in the relationship between human beings.

RESTORING ORDER.

My first question is this. There are two alternative courses open to us. We can either withdraw our reforms, or we can persevere with them. Which would be the more flagrant sign of weakness—to hold steadily on with your policy of reform, in spite of bombs, or to let yourself openly be forced by bombs and murders to drop your policy? Who would be best pleased if I were to announce to night that the Government had determined to drop their reforms? It is notorious that the men who would be best pleased would be the extremists and the irreconcilables, because they know very well that for us to do anything to soften estrangement and to appease alienation between the European and Indian population would be the very best means which could be adopted to deprive them of fuel for their sinister and dishonest actions.

I do not know whether your lordships have read the speech made last Friday by Sir Norman Baker in the Council of Calcutta. In a speech of great power and force he said that these repressive measures did not represent even the major part of the policy dealing with the situation. A greater task was to adjust the machinery of Government so that their Indian fellow subjects might be allotted the parts which self-respecting people should fill, and that when the constitutional reforms which would be considered were finally announced as they would be shortly we believed the task of restoring order would be on the road to accomplishment. I say that for a man holding such a position to make a statement like that is all the corroboration that we require. I have talked of reform with experts of all kinds. I admit that some have shaken their heads but when I have said "Do you wish us to stand still and do nothing?" there is not one of those able and experienced men who has not replied "No; that is quite impossible. Whatever else we do we cannot stand still."

FREE PRESS.

I should not be surprised if there are some here who hold the view that there should be some very strict machinery of putting down free Press. A long time ago Sir Thomas Munro used this language when I will quote, not merely for the purpose of interesting readers, but in order that everybody who listens or reads may feel the tremendous difficulties we and our predecessors have overcome. Sir Thomas Munro said:

What we are trying is an experiment never yet tried in the world—that of maintaining a foreign dominion by means of a native army; and teaching that army, by means of a free Press, that they ought to expel us and deliver their country.

He went on to say:

A tremendous revolution originating in the free Press, will overtake us.

I do not deny that for a moment. On the contrary I recognise to the full the great force of a declaration of that kind, but let us look at it as practical men who have got to deal with the Government of the country. Suppose you abolish the freedom of the Press, or suspend it, that would not end the business. You would have to shut up the schools and colleges, for what would be the use of suppressing the new-papers if you did not shut the schools and colleges? Then you would have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. You would have to refuse licenses to Milton, Burke, Macaulay, Bright and all that flashing array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue. The possession of one of these books would be like the possession of a bomb, and we would have to direct the Governor-General in Council to pass an Explosive Books Act. (Laughter.) Well all this and its various sequels and complements make a policy, if you please! But after such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, lifeless India, we could hardly boast, as we do now, of India as the brightest jewel that ever sparkled in an Imperial crown. No English Parliament would permit such a thing, and the last man to acquiesce in the policy would be the Governor-General in India.

POLITICAL AND POPULAR EDUCATION.

I now come to the despatches that have passed between the Governor-General and myself. I think you will find they contain a well-guarded exposition of the principles which were recognised in the year 1861, and which were still more directly and closely connected with our policy by the noble Marquis opposite (Lord Lansdowne) in 1892, when he said, "We hope, however, that we have succeeded in giving to our proposals a form sufficiently definite to secure a satisfactory advance in the representation of the people in our Legislative Council and to give effect to the principles of selection so far as possible on the advice of such sections of the community as are likely to be capable of assisting us." One ex-Governor-General whom I am glad to see is still with us, the Marquis of Ripon said in 1882 that it was not primarily with a view to an improvement in administration that the measure was put forward for support, but as being chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. This is the point of view from which we have approached the present situation and have framed our present proposals.

I will not trouble your lordships with a history of the course of these proceedings. I believe the House will be satisfied, as I am satisfied, with the candour and patience which have been bestowed on the preparation of the scheme in India, and I hope I may add, with equal frankness and appreciation here. Though some points of difference have arisen and though the government of India agreed to drop certain parts of their scheme yet on the whole, there is a complete and even remarkable agreement between the Government of India and myself as to the best way of dealing with these proceedings in the Legislative Council There is another point. This is very tedious, and I hope your lordships will not find it unbearable, because what you are beginning to consider to day is the opening of a great and new chapter in the history of British reform in India, so I hope you will pardon the tedium.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

This is a list of the powers we shall seek to acquire when we bring in a bill. We do not propose to bring in a bill this session. That would be idle, but we propose to bring in a bill next year to meet these requirements. At present the maximum and minimum number of the Legislative Council are fixed by statute.

We shall come to Parliament to authorise an increase in the numbers both of the Viceroys and the Provincial Councils.

Secondly, the members now are nominated by the head of the Government, whether Governor-General, Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor. No election takes place in the strict sense of an election. The nearest approach to election is nomination by the Viceroy upon recommendation by a majority of the voters of certain public bodies. We do not propose to ask Parliament to abolish nomination, but we do propose to ask Parliament, in a very definite way, to introduce election working alongside of nomination, with a view to the aim admitted in all previous schemes, including that of the noble marquis himself—the due representation of the different classes of the community.

Thirdly, the Indian Councils Act, 1892 forbids—and that, no doubt, is a very important innovation—either a resolution or division in Council, in financial discussion. We shall ask Parliament to repeal this prohibition.

Fourthly, we shall propose to invest Legislative councils with power to discuss matters of public and general importance, and to pass recommendations or resolutions to the Government.

Fifthly, we shall give a power that does not exist, to appoint a member of the council to preside.

Sixthly, the Bombay and Madras Councils now number two members, and we take power to double the number.

Seventhly, the Lieut.-Governor has no executive council, and we shall ask Parliament to sanction the creation of such a council, not exceeding two, and to define the power of the Governor to overrule his council.

These have been well thought out, and accepted by the Government of India. One point of importance is the matter of official majority. The official majority is a device by which the Governor-General or the Governor of Madras may secure a majority in the action of his legislative councils, by means of officials. The officials, of course, for very good reasons, like a Cabinet Minister or Under Secretary, whatever his private opinions may be, will still vote with the Government. Everyone will see how an arrangement of that kind tends to weaken the sense of responsibility of the non-official members of a council, and how it tends to throw the non-official member into an attitude of sulky opposition, and, therefore, is injurious to the character of the council. The head of the Government can, of course, vote anything, and the Governor-General can withhold his assent.

AN OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

Now there is one proviso regarding this matter of official majority in which your lordships may feel a surprise. We are not prepared to divest the Governor-General and his council of an official majority, and in the Viceroy's council we propose to adhere to it. The Government say in their despatch, with reference to the Provincial Councils. "In ordinary matters we shall be prepared to dispense with the official majority, and trust to the public spirit and good will of non-official members to pass the necessary measures." That is what we propose to do. It may be said that is an inconsistency. So it would be if I were to attempt to set up in India the Parliamentary system of England, or if it could be said this chapter of reforms led directly or necessarily up to the establishment of a Parliamentary system in India, I for one would have nothing to do with it. I do not believe—it is not of very great consequence what I believe, for the fulfilment of my vaticinations will not come on very soon; but in spite of the attempts in Oriental countries at this moment to set up some sort of Parliamentary system, it is no ambition of mine to have any share in beginning that operation. Parliamentary system in India is not the goal to which I would aspire.

One more point is the absence of an Indian member from the Viceroy's executive council, which, I think, can no longer be defended. There is no legal obstacle or statutory exclusion. There is nothing to prevent the Secretary of State to-morrow advising his Majesty to fill any vacancy by an Indian member. I wish to say, therefore, if there should be a vacancy in the Viceroy's Council, I should feel it my duty to tender a recommendation to the King to appoint an Indian member. I am prepared to take that step because I should be acting with the cordial, nay, the zealous approval and concurrence of Lord Minto. It was at his instigation that I first began to think seriously of this step. It is satisfactory that you have at this moment a Viceroy and a Secretary of State who both concur in a recommendation of this kind.

If I may be allowed to give a personal turn to these matters, I would say I suppose Lord Minto had a different experience of life in the world, and belonged to different schools of national politics. We differ, therefore, in experience of the world, and on our views, and it is rather a remarkable thing that two men, differing in this way, in antecedents and so forth, should agree in this. We need not consider this, particular portfolio should be assigned; it would be settled by the Viceroy on the merits of the individual. The great object is to show the merits of the individual are to be considered, irrespective of and independent of race or colour.

"INDIAN-ANGLO ANGLE OF VISION."

I am not altogether without experience because a year ago, or rather more, it was my fortune to be able to appoint two Indian gentlemen to the Council of India which sits at the India Office. Many apprehensions reached me as to what might happen. So far, at all events, those apprehensions have all been dissipated. (Cheers.) The concord between the two Indian members of the Council and their colleagues has been unbroken, Their work has been excellent, and you will readily believe me when I say that the advantage to me of being able to ask one of these two gentlemen to come and tell me something about an Indian question from an Indian point of view is enormous. (Cheers.) I find in it a chance of obtaining an Indian-Anglo angle of vision, and I feel sometimes as if I were actually in the streets of Calcutta. I do not say there are not some arguments on the other side; but this at all events is common sense—to have in the government of a country at the side of the chief governor a man who knows the country well and belongs to the country, and can give him his point of views as an Indian. Surely that is likely to be an enormous advantage. Everybody recognises the enormous service it is to the judicial bench in India to have on it Indian members who from their abundent learning, have complete knowledge of the conditions and life of the country.

I propose at once if Parliament agrees to acquire powers to double the Executive Council in Bombay and Madras and to appoint at least one Indian member in each of those two cases, as well as in the Governor-General's Council. Nor, as the papers will show shall I be backward in advancingtoward a similar step, as occasion may require, in respect of at least four of the major provinces.

PESSIMISM UNWARRANTED.

I wish it had fallen that this chapter had been opened at a more fortunate moment, but, as I said when I rose, and repeat as I sit down, do not let us for a moment take too gloomy a view. There is not the slightest occasion. None of those responsible take a gloomy view. They know the difficulties, and are prepared to grapple with them and to keep down the mutinous opposition, and they hope, and we hope, to attract the goodwill which must after all be the real foundation of prosperity and strength in India. We believe that is so far unsapped, and we believe that this admission, desired by the Governor-General and desired by us—that this admission of Indians to a larger and more direct share in the government of their country and in all the affairs of their own country, without for a moment taking from the central power its authority, will strengthen the foundations of our position. The maintenance of our authority will be all the more effective if we have along with our authority the aid and assistance under responsible circumstances of the Indians themselves.

Material strength we have in abundance. What we still want to reacquire is moral strength in guiding and controlling the people of India in the course on which one is launching her, I should like, if the House will let me, to read a few lines from a great orator about India. It was a speech delivered by Mr Bright in 1858, when the great Government of India Bill was in another place. I would like myself to read this language, and I hope your lordships will like it too:

We do not know how to leave it (India), and therefore let us see if we know how to govern it. Let us abandon all that system of calumny against natives of India which has lately prevailed. Had the people not been docile, the most governable race in the world, how could you have maintained your power for 100 years? Are they not industrious? Are they not intelligent? Are they not upon the evidence of the most distinguished men the Indian service ever produced endowed with many qualities which make them respected by all Englishmen who mix with them? . . . I would not permit any man in my presence without rebuke to indulge in the calumnies and expressions of contempt which I have recently heard poured forth without measure upon the whole population of India. . . . The people of India do not like us, but they scarcely know where to turn if we left them. They are sheep, literally without a shepherd. . . .

However that may be, we at least at Westminster here have no choice and no option. As an illustrious member of this House wrote: "We found a society in a state of decomposition, and we have undertaken the serious and stupendous process of reconstructing it." Macaulay, for it was he said: "India now is like Europe in the fifth century." Yes, a stupendous process, indeed. The process has gone on with marvellous success, and if we all, according to our various lights, are true to our colours; that process will go on. Whatever is said I for one—though I am not what is commonly called an Imperialist—so far from denying, I must emphatically affirm that for us to preside over this transition from the fifth European century in some parts, in slow and uneven stages, to the twentieth—so that you have before you all the centuries, as it were—for us to preside over that, for us to be the guides of those people in that condition is, if conducted with humanity and sympathy and wisdom and political courage, not only a human duty and a great national honour, but what it was called the other day—one of the most glorious tasks ever confided to any country. (Cheers)

LORD LANSDOWN'S APPRECIATION.

The Marquis of Lansdowne: It is long, I venture to suggest, since this House has listened to a speech of such absorbing interest as that which has just been delivered. (Cheers.) I hope I may be permitted in the name of those who sit beside me to congratulate the noble viscount not only on the great eloquence which characterised his observations, but on the directness and sincerity with which he approached the many difficult and I may say embarrassing questions with which he had to deal. (Cheers.) I might also congratulate him on the fact that he was able, in spite of indisposition, which we all regretted to perform his somewhat laborious task with conspicuous success. (Cheers.) The noble viscount told us that some voluminous papers would shortly be laid before us, and I think he suggested that under those circumstances it would be much better if we did not attempt to discuss the details of proposals which are yet hardly before us. I make no complaint of that suggestion I think it is a suggestion which I should venture to make if it had not been made to us, because the noble viscount told the House that the policy he was unfolding to us marked the opening of a new chapter in the history of our relations with India. When that chapter comes to us with the high authority not only of the noble viscount and of the expert advisers who surround him at the India Office, but with the authority of the Viceroy and his Council, I feel it would be rash on the part of any member of your lordships' House, on the spur of the moment, to offer any criticisms which might occur to him at the time, but which he might afterwards desire to modify. (Cheers.)

Let me say in passing with what pleasure I heard that part of the noble viscount's statement in which he was able to tell us that in regard to the wish of his people and the Viceroy of India and his Council were at one. Anyone who has had to do with Indian affairs knows what an encouragement it is to the person who represents this country at the head of the affairs of India to know that he is not only in close touch with, but is loyally supported by, the Cabinet Minister who has charge of the Indian business of the Government. That solidarity, if I may use the word, is to my mind a particularly happy omen at the present moment. I shall, therefore, in these circumstances, in the few words which I am about to address to the House, avoid any attempt to touch upon these details, and I shall merely make one or two observations of quite a general character which have occurred to me.

A TWOFOLD POLICY.

The policy submitted to us is a twofold policy. There are proposals framed with the object of repressing disorder and suppressing crime and anarchy. There are other proposals for making alterations in the machinery of the Government of India. In my view, each of these two sets of proposals should be considered strictly upon its own merits. It is our duty to put down crime and to create a sense of security to the people of India. It is also our duty to readjust from time to time the machinery of the Government of India, should we be clearly of opinion that the country is ripe for a change, and that the change will add to the efficiency of our administration. I believe it would be a mistake either on the one had to be deterred from the introduction of reforms of this kind by the fact that in certain parts of India a dangerous agitation is in progress, or, on the other hand, to represent these great modifications of our present system of government as a counterpoise to the repressive measures, a kind of counter transaction in which one set of proposals is to be put against the other. I do not think the noble viscount was open to the imputation that he dealt with these proposals otherwise than as I have suggested.

The noble viscount gave to your lordships some description of the present condition of India. His account of the situation was, it seemed to me, eminently judicial and temperate. It was not without its sombre touches, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are dark shadows in the picture. But he told us with confidence that the general condition of the country was sound, and I hope we may take it from him that these disorders, however dangerous, are of a local character, and that we need not assume that the whole country is honeycombed by the kind of organisations and conspiracies which are prevalent in some parts of the country. (Cheers.) There is another consideration and it seems to me satisfactory. So far as I am aware, it is not alleged that these disorders are in any way due to a general dissatisfaction with British rule, or to a feeling that those who represent us in this country are harsh, oppressive, or unjust in the treatment of the natives. I believe that those Indians who think at all about these things are perfectly aware that our treatment of them has been not only just but generous, and that the disappearance of our rule would bring about chaos and calamity from which all races in all parts of the country would suffer.

There is another consideration—I will not say consolation. It is the reflection that it is not in India alone that upheavals of this kind are to be noticed at this time. These disorders seem to be the result of the somewhat unhappy operation of Western ideas of the most mischievous and dangerous kind upon the minds of an ignorant and impulsive population. It is like the case of some diseases which assume a particularly malignant type when introduced into new countries. In the same manner these Western ideas of the worst description have acquired in certain parts of India a virulence they do not possess elsewhere. It seems to me that the noble viscount established clearly that there was a case for special legislation to strengthen the hands of the Government of India against those responsible for these proceedings.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

We have seen in the Press this morning an account of the new repressive measure which has been introduced in the Viceroy's Council. I did not catch from the noble viscount whether that measure is specially directed against abuses on the part of the Indian Press. I mention this because I feel it very strongly that it is necessary that the hands of the Government of India should be strengthened against the seditious Press of that country. To my mind, although the person who, to wreak a petty spite, blows up a number of his fellow-citizens with dynamite is a great criminal. I am not sure that that man is not a greater criminal still who by the distribution of seditious literature incites people to crime which he perhaps has not the courage to commit. (Cheers.) I hope I shall not be supposed to favour anything which can be described as interference with the liberty of the Press. The Indian Press enjoys a full measure of liberty already, and nobody has the desire to deprive it of that full measure of liberty. I mean that the Indian Press is free and should remain free to criticise, and, if you like, to abuse the Government of the country, but that it should not be left free to incite to sedition, and to recommend the perpetration of crimes.

We are apt to be misled by the analogy of the Press as we know it in this country. There is no analogy. In this country the best antidote to abuse of the press is to be found in the press itself. A gross misstatement, a criminal libel is detected by the press itself, and exposed, but only those who know India are able to say how utterly unscrupulous are the writers of these miserable publications, and how absurdly credulous are those who read them. (Hear, hear.)

ESSENTIALS OF THE SITUATION.

I will not attempt to discuss the details of the repressive measures proposed by the Government of India, but it seems to me that they ought to include these features—in the first place, a strong Court commanding general public respect, in the second place, the measures should be so framed as to avoid dilatory proceedings, and in the third place they should be of a sufficiently deterrent character. Measures of this kind seem to me to have been taken not a moment too soon, and they are not a bit too strong for the occasion.

We owe these precautionary measures to those able and devoted men who are carrying on the administration of our Indian Empire for us. We owe them to the not less devoted women who share their risks and anxieties, and last, but not least, we owe them to what the noble Viscount described as the dim masses of the people of India, whom we endeavour to protect against famine and pestilence, and whom it is our duty to protect also against the more dangerous contagion to which they are now exposed.

As to the proposals having reference to the Government of India, the noble Viscount was perfectly correct when he pointed out that his policy was not a new policy, but the extension of an old policy, a policy which far from being forced upon the Government of India, has been adopted by them willingly, readily and of their own accord, in the hope of educating the people of the country to a better sense of their responsibilty, and also in the hope of, if possible, lightening the heavy burden which falls upon the shoulders of a necessarily very much centralised Government. The last step was taken when I had some connection with the affairs of India, and I say unhesitatingly that those with whom I was associated at that time, if they had been asked if what we then recommended was to be regarded as a final arrangement never to be modified, would have answered in the negative. The changes made in 1892 have on the whole worked well, and I do not think any dissentient voice was raised when, in the Imperial Address to the Princes and People of India published not very long ago, it was announced in the name of his Majesty that the time had come when, in the judgment of the Viceroy and other councillors, the principal representative institutions of India might be prudently extended. Therefore I approach that part of the scheme, not only with an open mind, but with a mind predisposed in its favour. I will, however, venture to enter two reservations.

In the first place, although I am sure that in dealing with these bodies it is desirable to introduce, so far as circumstances permit, the principle of representation, I am not by any means convinced that it is wise to rely too much on the principle of election as we understand it here; and, unless I misunderstood what fell from Viscount Morley, I gather that in this case he did not intend to proceed upon popular election pure and simple, but upon something more in the nature of an extension of the present law, under which members of councils are recommended by constituencies of different kinds, nominated, but not absolutely elected, in the sense that members of the House of Commons are elected in this country by their constituents.

Viscount Morley: We do propose, not over the whole field, the substitution of election in a large degree for the old process of recommendation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne: I promised I would not endeavour to discuss the details, and I ought not to follow that further: but I am glad to have elicited Viscount Morley's explanation. I will only say that, in my belief, popular election in India is really an exotic idea. (Hear, hear) It is an idea which we ourselves introduced into the country. We did it cartiously and tentatively. I do not think that those who know the country best will tell you that it has been an unqualified success, or that it is greatly appreciated where it has been introduced.

The other reservation I should like to make is this. As to the functions of these legislative councils, am inclined to say, by all means let us give them the fullest possible measure of opportunity for criticism consultation, deliberation, interpellation, and so forth; but I think we must be extremely careful how we do anything which might have the result of paralysing the executive Government. (Cheers) The noble Viscount himself pointed out how widely different were the circumstances of the Opposition in this country and the Opposition, so called in India. The Opposition in this country criticises the Government with the feeling at the back of its mind that a time may come when it changes place with the Government; and when it will have to incur the responsibility which rests for the moment with the Government. But you can never allow the Indian Opposition to turn the Government out, and, therefore, the two cases really are fundamentally different.

I heard with some satisfaction the announcement that although there was to be an unofficial majority in the Provincial Councils, the noble Viscount intended at present that the official majority should remain in the Viceroy's Council. That is a wise proposal, the more so because it accords with what seems to me to be the sound principle in all these cases, namely, that you should work upwards from the bottom and make your reforms in the municipal assemblies and in the provincial bodies rather than in the body which is entrusted with the high political affairs of the Indian Empire.

A TREMENDOUS INNOVATION.

The noble viscount announced that it was intended to extend the executive councils to other provinces, that it was intended to add native members to them, and that it was in contemplation to take the first opportunity of adding a native member to the council of the Viceroy. I will reserve what I have to say on these questions until some other occasion. I will only venture to say that the proposal is—and the noble viscount evidently thanks it is—a tremendous innovation and I confess I should have thought it was an innovation which whatever the technical legal rights of the case may be ought not to be introduced until Parliament has had full opportunities of discussing the Government scheme in all its completeness (Cheers) The noble viscount admitted frankly that there were arguments on the other side and I should have hoped he would have listened to those arguments before anything was proposed. The noble viscount dwelt upon the advantages of having upon the Viceroy's council a member who knows the country I should like to ask what country. There are a great many countries in India. If the noble viscount has discovered a gentleman who can speak antheritatively on behalf of all the different racess and creeds concerned I should say by all means give him a place on the Viceroy's council.

I am sure Viscount Morley will believe—I say it with my whole heart that it is my desire to support him as far as I can in judicious extension of the reform of our Indian institutions, and that it is no less my desire, as I am sure it is the desire of those who sit behind me, to do what I can to support and encourage the Government of India, who have, I venture to think, met a very critical situation with a courage and self-restraint for which they deserve infinite credit. (Cheers.)

Lord MacDonnell said that, broadly speaking, he was in warm sympathy with the policy of the Secretary of State. On the whole—though on certain important points he differed from Viscount Morley—he regarded that policy as bold, courageous, and in the circumstances of India, statesmanlike. As regarded the Government of India, he differed completely from Viscount Morley in the remarks he made regarding the executive council. The principle which should direct and control our policy in India was the maintenance of complete and absolute control in the hands of a small body of picked officers of the Empire, who formed the Government of India, and then, subject to that control, the fullest measure of local government for the provinces that they were fit to administer. He was strongly of opinion that they could not find in India any single undividual who would be able to give valuable advice and assistance to the Governor General in Council. He was certain they could not appoint one officer to that Council who was a Mohammedan without also appointing a Hindoo.

The most forward province in India was Bengal, and the idea of giving it a council had been a commonplace of Indian administration for more than half a century. But a change was introduced by what was known as the partition of Bengal. Nobody seemed to know how that arose, but, in his opinion, that partition was the greatest blunder that had been committed in India since the days of Clyde. If it could now be undone the result would be the removal of the difficulties that confronted the Government of India. With all the authority which his long experience in India enabled him to command, he said that the partition of Bengal was a blunder, and that if they did not correct it the great scheme of reform which had been launched to-night would fail of the success which it ought to command. The correction of a mistake had never been a bad thing for either the Government or the people of India. He congratulated the noble Viscount on having produced a scheme which would be fruitful of the best results. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

THE death is announced in the "Times" of Lady Haden, the wife of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, President of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. The daughter of Major Whistler, of the United States Army, she was born in Russia more than eighty years ago. She was the half-sister of James McNeill Whistler, and appears, among other of his works, as the lady at the piano in his well-known picture "At the Piano," while her daughter, Mrs. Charles Thynne, is the girl in the same painting. During the later years of her life Lady Haden was totally blind.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VOGUE FOR MUFFS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Perhaps the prettiest among the many charming innovations which have made their appearance for evening wear in Paris is the huge muff. Naturally it adds another burden to the already heavy dress budget of the Parisian elegante, whose mountainous list of details and addenda might well drive to despair an even more complaisant husband than the victim of "sweedling," whose protests against the bills of the incorrigible Dolly is made nightly at the Haymarket. But even though it is far from being obtainable for a mere song, most women who give serious attention to the needs of dress—and what Frenchwoman does not?—are of opinion that it is a necessary item of their toilette at the moment where opera wear is concerned and worthy of some sacrifice to possess.

CHERRY COLOURED SATIN AND SNOW-WHITE FUR.

Consequently the gorgeously gowned women seated in the orchestra and the first tier at the Paris Opera have nearly all supplemented their toilettes with a huge muff, which throws the gown into relief, and as a finish, is unquestionably elegant. Brilliant colours as regards the gowns are besides so much in vogue now that the muff makes a break in the almost fatiguing brightness of some of the dress schemes, and with a toilette of cherry-coloured satin nothing could have been more effective than the vast manchon in what is known here as the "poche" shape, and which was entirely designed in snowy ermine of unimpeachable quality, while a charming addition was supplied to the toilette by a scarf of white gauze edged with the same fur. As a matter of fact, ermine is looked upon as the most effective and "full dress" among the numerous pelts which have succeeded in captivating the affections of the fashionable world this winter, and lent distinction not only to the coloured gown but to the clinging, trailing drapery of rich black satin as well, with the inky sparkle of the favourite jet trimmings, to which the Parisienne is at present specially addicted.

PARMA VIOLET NINON AND SABLE.

It is not only in fur, however, that these beautiful evening muffs are designed. In some cases the fur is allied to a soft delicate fabric with capital effect, a muff of Parma violet ninon being bordered with narrow strips of sable worked into the Greek key pattern, while a clump of Parma violets, diffusing the exquisite fragrance of freshly cut flowers, was massed on one side. In another case mitred bands of chinchilla, weighted with heavy silver tassels, were mounted on a foundation of silver tissue, which in turn was veiled with a thick network of grey chenille, while pure white muffs, enriched with ermine skins, finished with heads and bunches of tails, are not infrequently to be seen, a cluster of velvet nephetos roses, with a mock diamond glittering here and there among the petals like a drop of dew, being tucked into the folds on one side, and scented as delicately and almost as perfectly as the flowers themselves.

ALLIANCE OF WHITE AND SILVER.

In other cases, too, the muffs are composed entirely of mousseline de soie, and if less rich are lighter looking and daintier. They are, besides, very elaborate in construction, the mousseline being alternately drawn on cords and tucked and shirred till the whole surface is "travaille," while at the side and the lower edge a foam of hanging frills and flounces is introduced, and a little fine cobwebby lace is inserted to still further enhance the effect, the lace being picked out with tiny silver paillettes.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J R Dain, B Cov
Mr A C Chatarji, B Cov
Mr W S Cassells, B Cov
Mr M J Cogswell, B
Mr H D Brooks, B
Mr E W Blewitt, B
Mr R Clarke, B
Mr A Plunkett, B
Mr A J V Palmer, B
Mr C H A Stuart, B
Mr A A Stoddard, B
Mr A L McIntire, B
Lieut-Col C Monk, IMS, Bo.
Mr D Healy, Bo
Major G R Johnson, 5 G R
Major J H Dickson, S and T Corps
Major C E Wood, 17 Inf
Capt R F Finley, 58 Vaughan's Rifles.
Capt H L C Baldwin, 58 Vaughan's Rifles
Capt L B Cloete, 37 Dogras
Lieut J V M Biscoe, 112 Inf
Second Lieut H S Moberly, Unattd List.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major M Diek, B, 6 mo
Mr G E R Graham, B Cov 1 mo M C
Mr H L Thomas, B Cov, 1 mo
Mr N H Gantzer, B, 1 mo M C
Mr E G Foy, B, 4 mo
Mr A C Crighton, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A D Butterfield, B, 1 mo M C
Mr A Fotheringham, M Cov, 3 mo M C
Major A J Vanrenen, S Cav, to 30-3-09
Capt H L Dyce, 9 H Horse, 1 mo
Capt R F C Talbot, I M S to 23-7-09
Capt R E Carr-Hill, I A, 6 mo M C
Lieut H O Carroll, S and T Corps, 2 mo
Lieut J M H Mackenzie, 57 Rifles, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C L Biscoe, B
Mr N H Gantzer, B
Mr C G Henderson, Bo Cov
Mr J A Gayer, Bo
Lieut-Col J C W Erck, 83 W L I
Lieut R J B Yates, 22 Cav
Lieut W H Blood, Guides
Lieut G B Somers-Lewis, 37 Dogras
Lieut A H R Saunders, 1-2 G R

AT Middletown, Armagh, a great pike and an otter had a tremendous fight in the canal. The pair repeatedly rose to the surface and dived again, the pool being coloured with blood. Finally the otter killed the pike, and dragged it ashore. The otter was then shot by a Mr. Hughes. The pike weighed 23lb.

SAVED FROM THE KNIFE.

Mr. C. Mayne, of 52, Gladstone Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, England, says:—"I suffered eight or nine years from chronic inflammation of the kidneys and stone. I was twice examined under the X-Rays, and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 31, 1908.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 1, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 1/13	1/4	
3 do. Rentes ...	97	1/2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 15/16	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 1/16		unchgd
*Bar silver in London ...	23 3/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/8	1/16	
do. in New York ...	50 1/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·1		·02½
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·43 3/4		·01
do. do. do. New York.	4 87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 5/16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	2 1/4		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2 1/2		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2		
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady at the advance.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/8 unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Steady
Total Sales	14,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	...57,000 "
Mid-Americans	...4·99unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/13 unchgd

*Sales increased by 4,000 bales yesterday.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·79	4·77	4·77	4·77	4·77
—01	—01			
		unchgd.		
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		
4·77	4·77	4·69		
	unchgd.			

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	42,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	30,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	49,000 "
Do to Continent	13,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·25+15	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·96+16	Advanced on notices promptly stopped and on receipts running below expectations.
Do. do. May 8·96 +08	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·93+11
Do. do. May 9·10+12
Cotton Market closed Friday and Saturday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	37,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	Nil.
" Sold for Exportation	Nil.
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	113,000 "
" Actual Exports	17,000 "
" Week's Imports	297,000 "
" Stock	937,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	200 "
" Sold on Speculation	Nil.
" Sold for Exportation	Nil.
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 "
" Actual Exports	600 "
" Week's Imports	1,000 "
" Stock	8,000 "
Afloat American	330,000 "
Indian	10,000 "
Stock in London 10,000 bales.	

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed:—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 5-8 + 1-8

Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5s. 1 1-4d. Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£74
Yellow Metal	6 3/16d.

Bar Iron:—

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 10 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1ST JANUARY, 1909

Owing to the Christmas and New Year Holidays our reports this week for some of the markets are for the three days up to Wednesday evening only, while the remaining reports are up to Thursday evening. All markets are closed to-day for New Year's Day.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,37,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	70,08,000
Securities ...	61,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	49,000
Other Authorised Securities	unchged	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	11,54,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	3,84,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	10,09,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	1,000
Balances with other Banks...	63,000	.....
Securities ...	10,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	82,98,000

Council Bills:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 150 lakhs, 114·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s 3 15-16 and 3·60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers receiving 33 per cent. Extras were allotted after the Sales of 13 lakhs, T. T. at 1s. 4d. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening was 126·30 lakhs, and for next week 120 lakhs is advertised for sale.

The mail of the 18th December brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 21,80,000
Bombay	" 34 40,000
Madras	" 5,71,000
Total...	Rs. 62,91,000

The mail of the 25th December brings £730,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs 27,80,000
Bombay	" 20,00,000
Madras	" 29,43,000
Total...	Rs. 77,23,000

By the mail of the 1st January no specie shipments have been advised by Reuter. This mail brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 41,13,000
Bombay	" 53,73,000
Madras	" 15,9[illegible]
Total ...	Rs. 1,14,36,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	13,707	30,114	53,232
Central India ...	3,262	8,777	1391
Barsee and Nuggur ...	2,609	11,543	14,916
Berars...	20,525	92,720	106,861
Central Provinces ...	7,309	27,686	71,752
Total Comras...	47,352	222,843	250,152
Dholleras	3,511	14,261	13,935
Broach	194	1,353	267
Coompta and Dharwar	628	23,872	22,316
Westerns	...	3,810	1,377
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	16,397	157,165	152,396
Bengals, Rajputans...	552	1722	3,384
Sind	23	280	280
Persian	337	2110	5104
Americows	...	1212	610
Egyptian	...	340	137
Other Sorts	257	...	...
Totals...	69,385	420,538	438,330

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908.	Bales 1907	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	81,164	85,041	—3,877
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Dec ...	430,588	468,380	—37,792
Shipments from 26th to 30th December 08. ...			
Europe	12,084	10,178	+1,923
China	32,759	16,405	+16,353
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	44,842	26,583	+18,279
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 30th Dec. ...			
Europe	110,495	106,243	+4,312
China	4,231	3,104	+1,157
Japan	127,371	73,171	+54,200
Coast Ports ...	4,566	7,459	—2,891
Total ...	246,658	189,990	+56,678
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	19,715	11,330	+8,385
China	4,552	4,013	+531
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 12th Dec. 1908.—3,741 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 26th Sept 1908 —11,033 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	450,000
Receipts from 1st October to 30th Dec. 1908.	420,593
	870,593
Shipments from 1st October to 30th Dec. 1908	243,353
	627,240
Afloat	34,237
	593,003
Estimated Mill Consumption and Upcountry by rail	231,711
Stock of cotton in Bombay on 31st December 08	307,922

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Owing to the Christmas and New Year's Holidays the Home markets have been open only for four days since our last report. The market has been steady but nothing of any special importance has occurred. After the late advance we may look for a slight reaction at the beginning of the New Year, we still see no cause to anticipate wide fluctuations in the near future. The telegrams received to-day are however very steady in America.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	4·90	4·99	+09
Futures, Dec.-Jan.	4·79	discontinued	
Do. Apl.-May.	4·89	4·77	+08
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	9·30	9·25	+05
Futures, Jan. ...	8·81	8·96	+35
Do. May. ...	8·81	8·93	+15
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	8 3-4	8 7/8	+1-8
Futures, Jan. ...	8·77	8·98	+21
Do. May. ...	8 89	9·19	+21

The local market has been steadier during the interval and prices show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy all round. There has been a fair amount of covering in the bazaar, as also buying on the rise, but exporters have done little for forward delivery, and have shown more disposition to sell than to buy, particularly Broach.

In ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters to complete December shipments, and prices have kept very steady. Mills have also been buying rather more freely at times, and the daily turnover has shown some improvement. Shipmenes are heavy and stocks are by no means large. Receipts into Bombay are about 38,000 bales behind last year since the 1st October.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	223	March 09
Good M. G. Broach	2·11-2	"
Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat...	212	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	205	"
Fine M. G. Oumrungam-Pakaon ...	194	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	192	"
Fine M. G. Mattia	193	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	1761-2	"
Fine M. G. Kvandesan	193	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	179	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	159	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market has been easier for ready stuff during the interval, but for forward delivery there has been little change. At the close we quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 9 0	B. T.
April-May	" 7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—
During the early part of the week rates were easier, but at the close there is a steadier tone and we quote as under:—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7 11 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat March-Apl....	" 8 3 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
There has been a better demand during the week and prices have hardened. Closing quotations are as under:—

Gold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 46 0 0	
Mimbara	" 47 0 0	
Black Kutni	" 42 8 0	

Poppyseed:—
The market has been steadier and we quote:—

Ready	Rs. 9 6 0	B. T.
April-May	Rs. 9 6 0	R. T.

Castorseed:—
The market has been steady at Rs. 29-8-0 to Rs. 29-12-0 with a small business doing at the close.

Cottonseed:—
Has ruled steady throughout the week at Rs. 25-0-0 for ready at which rate we close.

Rowaseed:—
Has improved to Rs. 6-10-0 and is steady at that rate.

Groundnuts—
A fair business has been done at Rs. 40-8-0 for Jan.-Feb.

Wheat:—
The market has been steady and prices are almost unchanged. We quote:—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 5 6	B. T.
White Pearl 85 p.c. April-May	" 5 14	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Wheat	34,757 cwts.
Linseed	4,171 "
Rapeseed	1,099 "
Gingellyseed	84,024 "
Poppyseed	1,453 "
Groundnuts	6,678 "
Castorseed	10,331 "
Rice	121,946 "
Myrabollams	22,923 "
Cottonseed	174,353 "
Mowrasced	1,083 "
Gram	7,491 "
Jowar	3,431 "
Maize	1,958 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Owing to the Holiday there has been little doing in this market:—

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—Remain quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market has been dull with little or nothing doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—No improvement has taken place in this Market which continues dull and unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is unchanged. Little doing.

DHOOTIES.—We have no change to report. The Home Market is steady but nothing is being done owing to the holidays.

METALS.

COPPER.—There is a better movement here and rates are well maintained.

YELLOW METAL is also steadier with a good inquiry from the districts. Rupee prices are unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and we have very few changes to report during this week as the market was closed for the last three days on account of the New Year holidays. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1387½, Bank of India's at and about Rs. 72 and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 57. In Miscellaneous List Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Company, Limited, ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 130, while 6 per cent. preference shares are steady at Rs. 154. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 355; and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 267½, Kemp's are steady at Rs. 211 and Treacher's at Rs. 625. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited,' shares are steady at Rs. 495. In Mill Companies Central India's have dropped to Rs. 1,640. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,120. Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 1,090. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 445. Finlay Mill shares have declined to Rs. 263½. Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 830. Manekji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 3,320. New Great Eastern S. and W. Company, Limited, shares have changed. Sassoon S. and W. Company shares have improved to Rs. 1,060. Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,430. Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,350. In Press Companies Mofussil's have changed hands at Rs. 647/1-2 and others are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs 425. Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 560. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations:— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1968)...	98-12-0	
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust (due 1968)	97-0-0	
4 per cent. " Municipal (due 1947) ...	98-0-0	
5 per cent. " " (due 1910) ...	107-0-0	
5 per cent. " " (due 1925) ...	112-0-0	
5 per cent. " " (due 1928) ...	113-0-0	
5 per cent. " " (due 1933) ...	114-0-0	
5 per cent. " " (due 1953) ...	118 0-0	

Latest quotation received, on 1st January from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay:—

Atchinsons ...	92½
Eries	35½
Unions	18½
Southern Pref. (American)...	64
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	181
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	50⅞
South Eastern (Defd) ...	32½
Burma Railway ...	103
Nizam's State Railway...	110
South Indian Railway (1910)...	104
Southern Punjab Railway ...	125
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	83¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	44⅛
Great Western (Ord.) ...	124
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	214¼
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4⅛
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	8⅛
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	24
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference...	3⅛
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	0
Calcutta Trams...	4⅛
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£2-7-3
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	94⅛
Chartered of S. Africa ...	18s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4½
East Rands...	4¼
Rand Mines ...	7⅞
Tanganyikas ...	3⅛
Mysore Gold ...	4½
Champion Reefs ...	6s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	2s.
Goldfields of Dharwar...	6s. 3d.
Hatti (Nizam's) ...	1⅛
Hyderabad (Deccan)... ...	2
Nundydroog ...	23s.
Anaconda Copper...	10⅞
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	75⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated...	25. 3d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8⅞
Oroya Brownhill ...	18s. 6d.
Witwatersrand Deep...	4⅛
New Kleinfontein ...	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	28s.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23RD DECEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09.	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 26th Dec. 1908. By Council Bills ...	£5,853,174
By Gold ...	£240,248
Balance to be remitted from 27th Dec. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ...	£12,406,578

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,487½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	72
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,240
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	5
	O. 50	50	1½ "	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	£3 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		308
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	⅜ o-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	824	xd 2,325
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	922½
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 12½	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	0.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	com 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	C. 75	£ 15	...	div. 7
	D. 30	60	3	
	P. 150	40	2 dis	73
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Ameer Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing ...	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg. ...	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	130	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India... ...	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	70	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	1131
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
David	250	250	20	445
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	263½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's ...	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	180
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	30	390
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatau Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton... ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,320
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,135
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahiman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahrattas	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,425
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

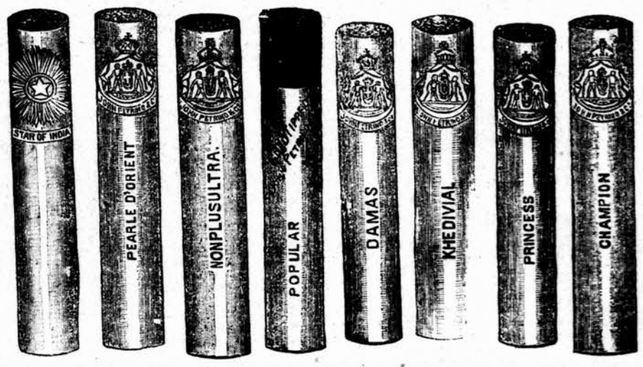
PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Braul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	...	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabbapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	133
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahura	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 647½
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart O. P. C. Ld. ...	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	250	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	500	500	5 p. c.	560
Rajpipla	100	100	5 "	120
Amraoti-Yeotmal Railway Company	500	500	4 "	422½
Bombay-Baroda & Central India	500	500	5 "	xd 106
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co. Ld.	500	500	5 "	106

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	**Gold Tipped Popular**, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess " "	3-0	**Non Plus Ultra** ... "	2-8
Pearled' Orient, " "	3-4	**Khedivial** ... "	2-0
Damas " "	2-4	**Champion** ... "	1-8

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

OLDEST TO YOUNGEST.

The British Parliament—four hundred and five members of it—sends greeting to the Turkish Parliament. The mother encourages the youngest infant, complimenting her on entering the ranks of the great Parliamentary assemblies of the world as the child of a peaceful revolution, and confidently believing that her exertions will lead to the contentment and welfare of all races within the Ottoman dominions. It is a gracious message, and Englishmen ought to be proud of it. For it is much to own a Parliament which can speak with so much experience as our own. We dwell too seldom and too little on the fact that the British Parliament is the mother of Parliaments. We are too ignorant of the history of the mighty institution at whose doings we have grown into a habit of smiling on the least provocation. The Bauble shop we cry; forgetting what this Banble shop has done and is doing for the country—yes, and for the world. It is a lamentable thing that the history of Parliament should be so little taught. Opportunities of learning are few and far between. Yet the audiences which assembled to hear Professor Masterman's lectures the other day suggested by their number and interested that plenty of people are ready to make themselves wise on the evolution of the Constitution when the chance of so doing is attractively offered. The study of Parliament makes for greater pride in Parliament, and greater pride in Parliament would lead to a loftier conception of citizenship. We hope to see the day when Parliamentary institutions, especially our own, will be studied in every school in the British Islands.

THE SUBJECT FOR 1909.

Airships are decidedly in the air. Their exploits are scattered all over the news of the day. In one corner of the paper we read of three members of the Aero Club covering 500 miles in thirteen hours. From the Berlin correspondents come announcements of regular services of airships for Germany—three lines in full operation in the near future, with special stations, proper termini, and what not. Each ship is to carry ten passengers, in addition to the crew; and fares will necessarily be like everything else about the system—high. Then, to bring the airship down to the stage, Mr. Seymour Hicks has started proceedings as the aero, with Miss Ellaline Terriss as the heroine, at the Palace Theatre. In spite of all these promises, programmes, and accomplishments, he is not a wise man who would prophesy that the day of earthly travelling will soon be over, and that our future journeys will be invariably made in the sky. All that can be said—and said with consciousness of truth—is that airships will probably be more talked of than any other subject during 1909, provided, of course, that we get no subject of discussion so overwhelmingly and immediately serious as to drive them clean out, for the time being, of our mental atmosphere.

SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS'S INSTRUMENTS FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Housed in a modest observatory built in the garden of a private house at Tulse-hill are at present two telescopes which have assisted in solving some of the greatest riddles of the universe. The instruments belong to the Royal Society; but since 1871 they have been in the possession of Sir William Huggins, whose spectroscopic investigations into the chemical constitution and proper motions of the stars have revolutionised stellar astronomy. For nearly sixty years Sir William has laboured in that Tulse-hill garden, seeking none of the many honours British and foreign Universities have bestowed on him, but doing work which has placed him in the forefront of the World's astronomers. Now in his eighty-fourth year, he is returning to the Royal Society the instruments with which he has made so many marvellous discoveries, and they have been offered to and accepted by the authorities of the Cambridge University Observatory.

RUGBY'S SUCCESSES.

In the list of Balliol scholarships recently issued the honours this year clearly go to Marlborough, which wins the first scholarship, a Major Exhibition, and a History Exhibition. No other school obtains more than one success, except Rugby, which carries off both the History Scholarships, one of the candidates having supplemented his school teaching by private tuition. The recent success of Rugby have been conspicuous, no fewer than twenty-one scholarships and exhibitions having been gained during the thirteen years of Dr. James' headmastership.

ROSY CHEEKS AND PERTNESS.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, in a sermon delivered in a Wrexham chapel a few days ago, said he hope that "if ever it fell to the lot of his hearers to endure pain and suffering they would be spared from the attendance upon them of those pert, rosy-cheeked girl-nurses, who seemed never to have gone through pain themselves." Mr. Meyer added that he would "rather have a nurse with the streak of white in her hair, whose pale face and gentle voice indicated that she knew what nerves are." The "Nursing Mirror," in justice to some of its readers, protests that "rosy cheeks and pertness do not necessarily go together; and that the owner of a streak of white in the hair and a pale face is not invariably the possessor of a sympathetic heart."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE "EDINBURGH."

A great sensation was caused in 1802, a writer in the current "Blackwood" recalls, by the production of the first number of the "Edinburgh Review": "Lord Cockburn says of the "Review" that its effect was "electrical"—"a pillar of fire—a far-seen beacon suddenly seen in a dark place." The first volume, hailed with such a flourish of trumpets, is before us now. The Scotch character must have strangely changed in the last hundred years if it could be "electrified" by such stuff as this, which would be rejected with consumely by the editor of any first-class periodical of the present day."

Where, ask the writer, is "the brilliancy, the wit, the violent invective, the scathing satire which one might expect from Jeffrey and his colleagues? The articles are short, flimsy, superficial, and deplorably dull."

RACE SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The birth-rate in the United States in the days of its Anglo-Saxon youth was, a writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December recalls, one of the highest in the world. The best of authority traces the beginning of its decline to the first appearance about 1850 of immigration on a large scale. Benjamin Franklin estimated six children to a normal American family in his day. The average at the present time is slightly above two. For 1900 it is calculated that there are only about three-fourths as many children to potential mothers in America as there were forty years ago. Were the old rate of the middle of the century sustained, there would be 15,000 more births yearly in the State of Massachusetts than now occur. In the course of a century the proportion of the entire United States population, consisting of children under the age of ten, has fallen from one-third to one-quarter. This, for the whole United States, is equivalent to the loss of about 7,000,000 children.

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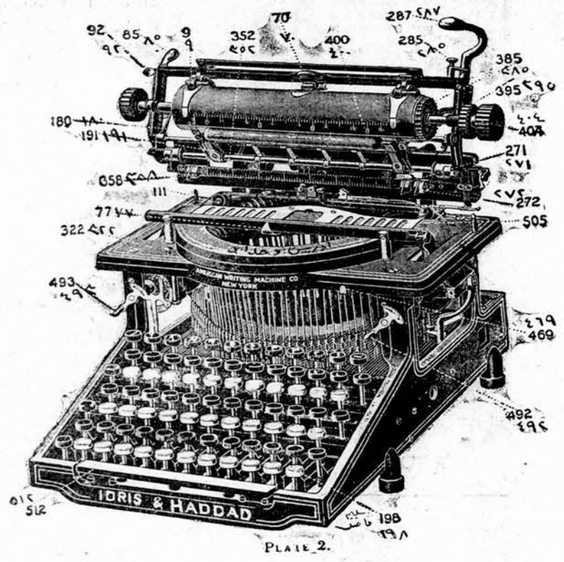

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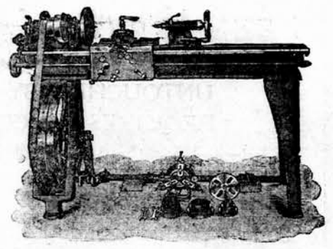
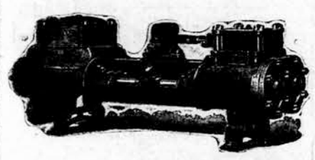


STEAM PUMPS.



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BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

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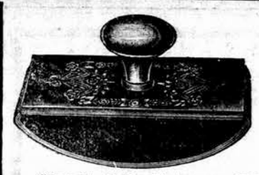
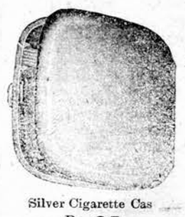
The inspection of our stock is solicited.



Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.



Silver Cigarette Cas Rs. 25.

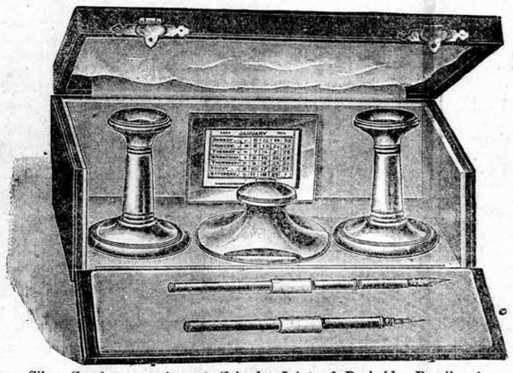
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

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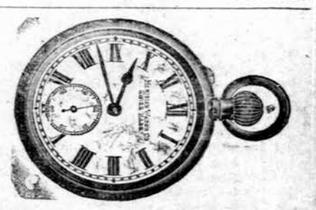

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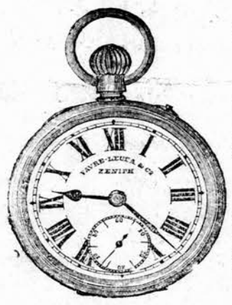

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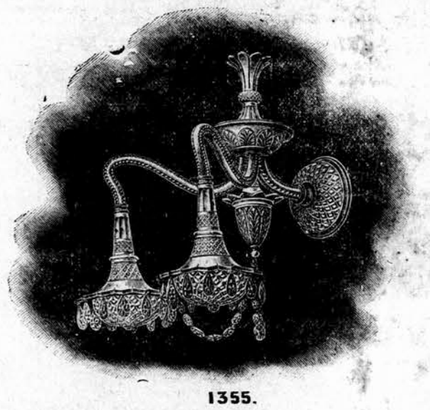

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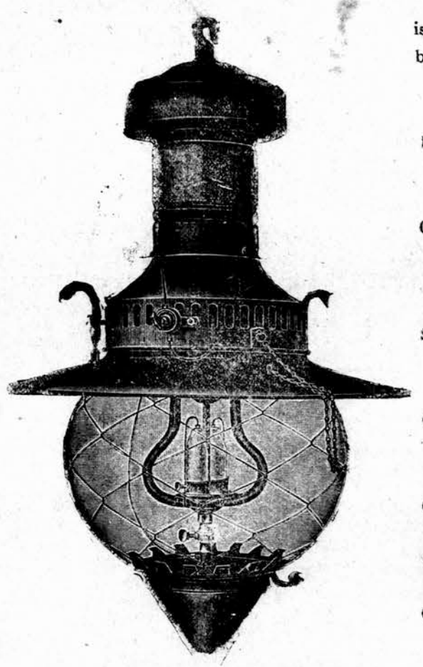

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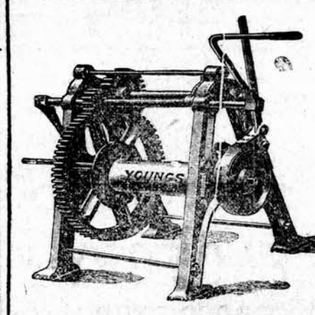

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